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OUR NATIONAL FLAG, THE STARS AND STRIPES

ITS HISTORY IN A CENTURY

THE United States of America as a nation is the daughter of Great Britain. The National Flag of the United States is, therefore, naturally derived from the National Flag of the Mother country.

Our National Flag is very often called the Star Spangled Banner. This term banner is a very ancient one. It is a derivative from band, a riband or ribbon worn by men of arms, sometimes on the helmet or head-piece, at others on some conspicuous portion of their garments. The color was that of the chief of the band. The word, as Noah Webster, the American Lexicographer, informs us, is substantially the same in the Saxon, the Swedish, the Danish, the Dutch, the German, the French, the English, the Spanish, the Portugese, the Italian, the Irish, the Persian, and the Sanscrit languages.

In the 15th chapter of Numbers, verse 38th, the Israelites were commanded to wear a riband of blue on the borders of their garments, to look upon it, and remember God's commands, and to do them. That is, to remember that God was their leader, and that they were God's band or people.

In the time of Moses there does not appear to have been any National Banner among the Israelites. After the victory over Amalek, Moses set up a stone, engraved: *Jehovah-nissi*. "The Lord is my banner." Ex. xvii, v. 15.

Each tribe of Israel, however, had its peculiar banner, probably of a color according with that of the stone in the breastplate of the high priest, inscribed with the name of the tribe, and emblazoned with devices symbolical of the blessing of Jacob to his sons respectively.

A banner was an ensign, depending from a staff, which could be carried by hand, usually by the chief of the band. Standards, as of the Assyrians, Egyptians, and other ancient peoples, were carried generally, if not always, on cars, or carriages, or ships. The bearer of a banner was usually called a banneret. In some of the Swiss cantons there was formerly a high officer, styled a banneret, who had charge of the banner of the canton. I think these earlier banners had an indent on the edge, opposite to the staff, or else terminated in a point. For bannerets, that is, feudal lords, who led their vassals to battle under their own banner, on the day of battle, and on the field of battle, after a victory, deeming themselves entitled to special commendation, presented their flags to the king or general, who cut off the train or skirt, and made it square. They were then called *knights of the square flag*. These square flags were called banners.

From the time of the first crusade, A. D. 1096, among Christian nations a cross took the place of a riband or band. Thus the Scots were distinguished by the Cross of St. Andrew. The banner of St. Andrew was a square flag of blue, bearing in white the Saltire of St. Andrew. This, the cross upon which St. Andrew was crucified, was represented by a white cross, corresponding to the diagonals of the square. The French were distinguished by a white cross, and the Italians by a blue one. The Spaniards bore a red cross. In the third crusade, A. D. 1188, the red cross of the Spaniards was appropriated by the French. The Flemish used a green cross, and the English a white one. This white cross was used by the English until, having been assumed by the adherents of Simon Montfort, the rebellious Earl of Leicester, who fell in the battle of Eversham, August 4, A. D. 1265, the National Cognizance was made the badge of a faction. After this the Cross of St. George appears to have been adopted. At least it has been the badge of the Kings of England and of the nation since the time of Edward III., A. D. 1327. It still adorns the National Flag of Great Britain. Parker, in his "Terms used in British Heraldry," says: "A banner is a square flag, painted or embroidered with arms, and of a size proportioned to the rank of the bearer." The banner of St. George is white, charged with a red cross. This red cross is not composed of the diagonals of the square, as in the case of the banner of St. Andrew, but of two pieces, crossing each other at right angles; one verticle, the other horizontal, intersecting at the middle of the square.

All the crosses given to the Crusaders were the crosses of the patron Saint of the nation, assigned to them by the head of the Church, the

Pope of Rome. Their particular cross was doubtless worn by the men of each nation on the frock or surcoat, anciently called a jacquit or jacket. In the ordinances of Richard II., on the invasion of Scotland, A. D. 1386, and later by Henry V., it was directed "that every man, of what estate, condition, or nation they be of, so that they be of our party, bear the sign of the Arms of St. George, large, both before and behind, upon peril that if he be slayne or wounded to death, he that hath done so to him shall not be put to death, for default of the cross that he lacketh. And that none enemy do bear the same token or cross of St. George, notwithstanding if he be prisoner, upon pain of death." From this surcoat or jacket, flags, bearing such devices, are called Jacks. The Union of the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, since the Union of England and Scotland, 1707; and since 1808, the Union of the Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, on the Union of England, Scotland and Ireland, or, more properly speaking, Great Britain and Ireland, are called by the British Union Jacks. Nay, even the *Union* of our flag, the blue with the simple stars in place of the crosses is, by our naval men, called the U. S. Union Jack. So the banner of St. George is called the St. George's Jack, and the banner of St. Andrew the St. Andrew's Jack; and finally, among our Anglo-Saxon speaking nations, especially among naval and seafaring men, sailors themselves are called *Jack* Tars. At the risk of tediousness, I must return once more to the banners of St. George and St. Andrew. When James VI. of Scotland became also James I. of England, A. D. 1603, his subjects of Scotland and England, or of North and South Britain, as they were called, had violent contentions as to which flag, the banner of St. Andrew or the banner of St. George, should take precedence—that is, be saluted by the other. King James issued his royal proclamation on this subject April 12, 1606.

He ordered that both the ships of North Britain and South Britain should "bear in their main-top the red cross, commonly called St. George's cross, and the white cross, commonly called St. Andrew's cross, joined together, according to a form made by his heralds; and in their fore-top our subjects of South Britain shall wear the red cross only as they were wont, and the subjects of North Britain in their fore-top the white cross only as they were accustomed." James was thoroughly a Scot. Therefore, the flag of Scotland was made the basis of this *new* flag, prepared by his heralds. But in accordance with the rules of Heraldry, and doubtless out of deference to the jealousy of his

subjects of England, or South Britain, for their Red Cross Flag, which for centuries had braved the battle and the breeze, the red cross alone was not inserted in the banner of St. Andrew, but the red cross had a distinct margin of white about it, to show the banner from which it came, that of "Saynte George, whych had whyte arms with a red cross. This blessed and holy Martyr St. George is patron of ye realme of England and ye crye of men of warre." This union of the banners of St. Andrew and St. George was called "*the king's colours*." During the wars of the rival houses of York and Lancaster in England, the Red Cross Flag was for a time superceded by the red and white roses, but was afterwards resumed as the flag of England.

During the struggle between Charles I. and the Parliament of England, Charles set up the Royal Standard, emblazoned with the richest quarterings, the Lion, the Unicorn, the Roses, the Fleur de Luce, and the Thistle, &c.; the Parliament displayed the Red Cross Banner of St. George and Merrie England. During the same struggle the Army of Scotland, under Leslie, the disciple of Gustavus Adolphus, had in their blue bonnets a bunch of blue ribands. Their flag was blue, with the arms of Scotland embroidered in gold upon it, and the motto: "For Christ's Crown and Covenant."

The "blue riband" of the Covenanters, and "the polling of the hair" of the Puritans, were no doubt adopted—the former from Numbers xv, v. 38, and the latter from Ezekiel xlvi, v. 20—as emblems of God's chosen people. Hume mentions, Vol. II, p. 304, that the terms "Round-heads" and "Cavaliers" came into vogue about the end of 1641. The latter gave the rabble the appellation "Round-heads" on account of the short cropped hair which they wore; these called the others "Cavaliers." At what time precisely "the blue riband" was adopted as the emblem of the Protestants, I am not advised. In Miller's continuation of Hume, Vol. IV, p. 254, it is stated, that in 1780, when Lord Gordon presented a petition to Parliament against the extension of certain privileges to the Romanists, the procession was headed by the Protestant Association, and made up of 50,000 men, wearing the blue cockade. They compelled the members of the House of Commons to wear "the blue cockade" in passing to and from the House. There is no doubt Leslie brought the buff and blue, or blue and yellow uniform from the army of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, the Protector of the Protestants of his time, and they became the Whig colors. Hume, Vol. II, p. 575, says the names Whig and Tory were adopted

about 1680, after the battle of Bothwell's Bridge. The former term is of Scottish, and the latter of Irish origin. In Sir Walter Scott's *Legends of Montrose*, Vol. XV, p. 33, ed. 1848, he puts into the mouth of Major Dugald Dalgetty, the soldier of fortune, when made by Montrose a Major of the Irish Brigade: "The Irish are pretty fellows—very pretty fellows. I desire to see none better in the field. I once saw a brigade of Irish at the taking of Frankfort on the Oder stand to it with sword and pike, until they beat off the blue and yellow Swedish brigades, esteemed as stout as any that fought under the immortal Gustavus." In I. F. Hollings' *Life of Gustavus Adolphus*, surnamed the Great, of Sweden, p. 106, it is mentioned Gustavus Adolphus first substituted the buff coat, as it was called, for the cuirass worn by Cavaliers. He made light artillery, carrying a four-pounds ball, of a copper tube, re-inforced at the breach with iron bands, all encased in boiled leather, which, when shrunk and hardened, was handsomely gilded and ornamented. He changed the formation of troops into lines instead of solid columns. He introduced the musket of a light pattern, which could be fired without a rest. He also armed his horsemen with a short musket. He caused different brigades to be distinguished by different colors. The Swedish brigades of blue and yellow were composed of Scots. Colonel Monro, who wrote the *First and Second Expeditions*, was the original of Sir Walter Scott's Major Dugald Dalgetty. In another of his voluminous works, he mentions that the Flag of the Solemn League and Covenant, which England and Scotland entered into, A. D. 1643, was a Red Flag, with a blue border, and the motto, "For Christ's Crown and Covenant." The same statement is made in *Howie's Scotch Worthies*. I am credibly informed by an eminent Presbyterian divine that the Scotch Clergy of the Covenant wore blue garments instead of the ordinary clerical garb of black. In an old song on the battle of Bothwell's Bridge, June 22, 1679, occur the following lines about the Covenanters' flag. *Scottish Ballads and Songs*, James Maedment, Vol. II, p. 301:

"When he set up the flag o' red
A' set about wi' bonnie blue,
' Since ye'll no cease and be at peace,
See that ye stand by either true. "

The last two lines are a quotation, and doubtless refer to the words of the motto, "For Christ's Crown and Covenant." Sir Walter Scott also mentions that the matchlock men of Leslie's army, who wore buff coats, had the bandoliers or shoulder belts, by which the spanners or wrenches of their matchlocks were suspended, of *blue*.

So the old nursery ballad:—

"Oh dear, what can the matter be!
 Dear! dear! what can the matter be!
 O, dear! what can the matter be,
 Johnny's so long at the fair.
 He promised to bring me a bunch of blue ribbons
 To tie up my bonny brown hair.
 He promised to bring me a basket of posies,
 A garland of lilies, a garland of roses;
 A little straw hat to set off the *blue ribbons*
 That tie up my bonny brown hair."

This ancient ballad is of unknown origin, though itself well known. I have been told it took its rise in England at about the same time that the Royalists in Aberdeen tied blue ribands about the necks of their lap-dogs, and called them "Covenanting Dogs." I mention these trifles, because at the beginning of our Revolutionary struggle there were all sorts of leagues and covenants, called "agreements," &c., among the colonists. The first Continental Congress, 1774, adopted a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement for all the Colonies. The "Quebec Act," giving extensive privileges to the Romanists in Canada, called forth essays, and the display of a Union flag on the Liberty Pole in this city, bearing the mottoes, "George Rex and the Liberties of America" on one side; on the reverse, "No Popery;" this in 1775. At the same time, in the un-uniformed army before Boston, General Washington published a General Order, that as General-in-Chief he would be distinguished by a broad blue riband, which, so soon as the army was uniformed, was replaced by a uniform of blue and buff—the uniform of our General and General Staff officers to the present day. I am no bigot; but the nation is and has been, tho' tolerant of all religions, always Protestant, and has never lost sight of Luther's early advocacy of universal education. D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, Vol. III, pp. 174-5.

After Charles I. was beheaded, January 30, 1649, the Red Cross Flag, or St. George's Banner, continued to be the National Flag of England. Under Cromwell, as Macaulay says, it became so respected that Rome halted in her persecutions of the "Shepherds in the hamlets of the Alps, who professed a Protestantism older than that of Augsburg." Nay, more, at a mere hint from the Lord Protector, the Pope was forced to preach humanity and moderation to Popish Princes. For a voice, which seldom threatened in vain, declared that unless favor was shown to the people of God, the English guns should be heard in the Castle of St. Angelo. Under Charles II., 1660 to 1685, disgrace followed disgrace. The Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames, and burned the ships of war at

Chatham. The roar of foreign guns was heard, for the first and last time, by the citizens of London. Under Anne, however, for a while it again beamed in mid-day splendor; the Duke of Marlborough by land, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel and Sir George Byng by sea, being the standard bearers: until May 1, 1707, on the Union of England and Scotland, the flag made for King James by his heralds, called "the King's Colours," became the National Flag of Great Britain. From that time to this, flags bearing these devices have been called "Union" Flags. It is generally known that a ship in distress at sea displays her flag Union down.

At this period we find the Colonies of New England in a great commotion about flags. At Salem, Massachusetts, in 1635, John Endicott cut the red cross out of the flag, regarding it as idolatrous. He was removed from the magistracy, and rebuked, among other reasons, because it was feared that the Parliament of England, which used the Red Cross Flag, should regard this as an act of rebellion. It was proposed to use the Red and White Roses. Finally, in the last month of 1635, it was decided to leave out the Cross in all of the flags. It was appointed the King's Arms should be put into the Flag of Castle Island, where was a King's Fort, and Boston to be the first company. But in the first month of 1636, a ship called the St. Patrick, belonging to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Viceroy of Ireland, arrived, and one Miller, the master's mate, declared they were all rebels and traitors, because they had not "the King's Colours" at the Fort. Miller was induced to subscribe an apology. However, in the fourth month, at the request of the captains of ten vessels then in port, it was decided that as the fort was kept as the King's Fort, it was lawful to spread "*the King's Colours*" at Castle Island when the ships passed by, with the protestation that as they, the Governor and Council, held the Cross in the Ensign idolatrous, they could not set it up in their Ensigns. There was much of political caution displayed in all this matter of the flags.

The death of Charles I. having occurred January 30, 1649, in 1651 the General Court of Massachusetts resolved that the old English colors—that is, the St. George's Banner, used by the Parliament of England—being a necessary distinction between the English and other nations in all places of the world, should be advanced on the Castle upon all necessary occasions, until the Parliament should alter the same, which they much desired. Hazard, Vol. I, p. 554.

In 1652 the Colony of Massachusetts coined silver money, shillings, six-pences and three-pences. Except the very first issue, which was very rude, they bore a *Tree* in the center, with a double ring and the inscrip-

tion Massachusetts, within it, on the one side, and New England, with the year 1652, and the value of the piece, on the reverse. Governor Hutchinson says it *all* bore the year "1652," when "there was no king in Israel." Hutchinson was, no doubt, correct as to the money in current use. There appears to have been a special coinage of silver two penny-pieces in 1662, *after* Charles II. had become king. There is every reason to suppose it was coined for the special purpose of placating King Charles II. The resolution of the General Court, given at length, Vol. VII., Mass. His. Collections, says nothing of shillings, six-pences, or three-pences—it specifies *two-pences*. They did not bear a tree, "but a sort of shrub, spreading like a thistle." The resolution was passed in 1662. In 1663 Sir Thomas Temple, as we learn from Bancroft, appeared as the advocate of the Massachusetts Colony. As Cromwell's Governor of Arcadia, he had resided long in New England during the interregnum. On his arrival in England, 1663, he was sent for by King Charles II., to talk about affairs in Massachusetts. "The King discovered great warmth against that colony." "Among other things, he said they had invaded the royal prerogative in coining money. Sir Thomas, who was a real friend of the colony, told his majesty that the colonists had but little acquaintance with law, and that they thought it no crime to make money for their own use. In the course of the conversation, Sir Thomas took some of the money out of his pocket, and presented it to the King. On one side of the coin was a pine tree, of that kind which is thick and bushy at the top. The King inquired what tree that was. Sir Thomas artfully taking hold of the circumstance, informed his majesty it was the Royal Oak. The Massachusetts people, says he, did not dare to put your majesty's name on their coin, and so put the Oak, which preserved your life." After the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651, Charles hid himself in a polled oak, which "a sort of shrub, spreading like a thistle," would much resemble. A writer in the Mass. His. Collections, under the signature S, says of the two-penny-pieces: "All of them, I presume, have the year 1662," and adds in a note: "It may be the letters N. E. were on some of the pieces, instead of the date. The impression is not to be distinguished clearly, but sometimes it resembles the letters more than the date." "At least, he continues, "of six that have come my knowledge, two only are in this particular legible." Mass. His. Collections, Vol. VII, p. 229.

By this implication of loyalty on the part of the Massachusetts Colony, "the King, who was put into a fit of good humor, said they were a parcel of honest dogs, and was disposed to hear favorable things of

them." There is no doubt in my mind this special coinage of 1662, with its impression, not of a tree, "but of a sort of shrub, spreading like a thistle," with N. E. also apparently on some of them in place of the date, and their being of "two-penny-pieces," the only ones of this small value coined, was by pre-arrangement with Sir Thomas Temple, struck that he might palm off on King Charles the subterfuge that the tree on the coin was the Royal Oak, and that the invasion of the royal prerogative of coining money had been only in the small matter of two-penny-pieces for local circulation.

It has been supposed there was a Flag of New England, with a blue field, a St. George's Cross, and a green Tree in the upper canton of the St. George's cross. I have had a drawing sent to me of such a Flag, said to have been found in some old plate of Flags. I would remark *en passant* these plates of Flags are often quite fanciful. The use of such a Flag by New England would have been flying in the face of Cromwell, and of the Parliament, and the colonists never lost sight of the King's "coming to his own again," as the phrase was. Edmund Randolph, called the "Court Spy," in an able report on the Colony of Massachusetts to the Privy Council, said: "A Tree was put upon their coin as an apt symbol of their progressive vigor." A writer in Mass. His. Collections, already cited, as if there was an unusual, as well as usual, name for the coins bearing the Tree, says, "usually called Pine Trees." Noah Webster says the "Cedar Tree," so often used in Scripture as an emblem of God's people, was a species of "Pinus;" may not this have been the *Tree* on the Pine Tree coins. The first seal of Plymouth Colony, the colony founded on Plymouth Rock, bearing date 1620, bore on its shield a cross, subdividing the shield into four parts, in each of which a man is represented, kneeling in a wilderness and offering a burning heart to God. See frontispiece Plymouth Records. Again, as emblems of being God's chosen people, the colonists of Connecticut put upon their seal a *Vine* for each town or church; at least there are fifteen separate grapevines, bearing fruit, and a hand of Providence extended out of the clouds, bearing a scroll or riband, on which is the motto, "Sustinet qui Transtulit." Conn. His. Coll., Vol. I, p. 251. This colony seal was subsequently changed to one of three vines and the above motto, and is now in part retained in the Arms of the State of Connecticut by three vines, with the motto modified into "Qui Transtulit Sustinet." Of the Colony of New Haven, all record of its seal is lost. But the officers were styled the "Seven Pillars," referring to the seven pillars of the House of Wisdom, as described by Solomon.

In Ezekiel, Chap. XLVI, v. 20, "Zadoc and his sons," having been faithful to the Lord, were directed to distinguish them as chosen. "They shall only poll their heads." From this the Round-heads or Puritans drew the Scriptural authority for cutting off "Love Locks," as they were called. These "love locks" were worn by the Cavaliers, and were quite distinct from the locks sometimes worn by the fair sex, and called "Suivez moi jeune homme," or, as the sailors translate it, "follow me, Johnny." By the same Prophet Ezekiel, a special favorite with the Puritans, as the sermons of those times very plainly show, the vine is constantly used as the emblem of God's people. But the *Cedar Tree*. In the close of Chapter XVII does it not say, "The Lord God would take of the highest branch of the high cedar, a tender one, and will plant it in a high mountain and eminent. In the mountain of the height of Israel will I plant it, and it shall bring forth boughs and bear fruit, and be a goodly cedar; and under it shall dwell all fowl of every wing." Governor Hutchinson says of the date "1652" on the coin, bearing a tree, "when there was no king in Israel." Could the *Tree* on the coin of Massachusetts have been the Goodly Cedar Tree? It is true, the first seal of the Colony of Massachusetts bore "an Indian erect, with an arrow in his right hand," but the motto was the words in the vision of St. Paul "Come over and help us" (Bancroft, Vol. II, p. 347) to propagate God's kingdom among the heathen. There is one other remarkable coincidence. I mention it merely as such, and then I shall return from these flights of fancy to the dry facts about the flag. In Ezekiel the emblems of supreme authority are Great Eagles. Is it not a remarkable coincidence that the chief bearing of the arms of our country is a Great Eagle? Strong winged, but not full of feathers, for it is a "Bald Eagle," to represent America. In his right talon he holds an olive branch, and in his left a bundle of arrows. The seal of the little "Democracie," planted on Rhode Island, was "a sheafe of arrows," with the motto, "Amor Vincet Omnia." Bancroft, Vol. I, p. 393.

The Flag in New England which next challenges attention was the Flag of Sir William Pepperell, under which Louisburg, Cape Breton, was captured on the 17th of June, 1745. For this expedition "George Whitefield," the great field preacher of those times, gave a motto for the Flag; under the proclamation of Queen Anne, 1707, necessarily a "Union" Flag. The motto was "Nil desperandum Christo Duce." This gave to the expedition the character of a crusade, and many of Whitefield's followers enlisted. One of them, a chaplain, carried on his shoulders a hatchet, with which he intended to destroy the

images in the French churches. Belknap's New Hampshire, Vol. II, p. 204, 1791. We learn from Frothingham's Siege of Boston that "Union" Flags with mottoes were constantly displayed, at the time of the Colonies taking up arms, on Liberty Poles and Liberty Trees. At Concord and Lexington, as also at the battle of Bunker's Hill (I use the name by which it is commonly designated), fought June 17, 1775, just thirty years after the capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton, under Sir William Pepperell and Admiral Warren of the British Navy, I am satisfied there were no flags used except such as belonged to regiments or the companies of minute men. July 18, 1775, evidently to supply such a want, General Putnam displayed on Prospect Hill, before Boston, a red flag, with the mottoes, "Qui Transtulit Sustinet" and "Appeal to Heaven" in letters of gold. It is described by the master of an English transport to his owners as entirely red. The most authentic account gives the mottoes recited above. No doubt this Flag was sent to General Putnam from Connecticut. As in April, 1775, they fixed upon their standards and drums, the Colony Arms, and the motto "Qui Transtulit Sustinet;" and as Massachusetts at the same time used a Flag, bearing a tree, with the motto, "Appeal to Heaven," it is more than probable this Flag bore those devices as well as the mottoes in gold. At a short distance Red and Gold or Orange would appear entirely red. Red and Orange are contiguous colors in the solar spectrum. The Red predominates over the Orange in the ratio of 45 to 27° measurement on the circumference of a circle. Hooker's Nat. Philosophy, p. 281.

September 13, 1775, when Colonel Moultrie received an order from the South Carolina Council of Safety for the taking of Fort Johnston, on James' Island, he had a large blue Flag made, with a crescent in one corner, to be in uniform with the troops. When the Turks took Constantinople, they found the crescent every where displayed on the churches and other buildings; and regarding it as a good omen, they adopted it as their cognizance. October 20, 1775, we are informed the Flag of the floating batteries, before Boston, was a Flag with a white ground, a tree in the middle, and the motto, "Appeal to Heaven."

In 1775, without organization, without uniforms, without any National Ensign, in fact, before there was a Union of all the Colonies, much was done. April 19, the first blood was shed at Lexington, and on the same day Captain Isaac Davis and others at Concord gave up their lives for the liberties of their country. May 10, 1775, Ethan Allen took by surprise Ticonderoga, and Seth Warner did the same as to Crown Point; thus the command of Lake Champlain was secured, as

well as cannon and ammunition for the army before Boston. General Washington was chosen, June 15, General to command all the Continental forces. June 17, the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought, and General Warren fell. July 2, General Washington arrived at Cambridge. In General Orders, issued by him July 14, 23, and 24, badges were ordered, as the first step in discipline in the un-uniformed army. His own badge, as I have already stated, was a broad blue riband, worn upon his breast, between his coat and waistcoat. This has often been imagined to be the baldric of a Marshal of France. He never was a Marshal of France. This army was in want of everything. August 12, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts agreed upon recommending it to the inhabitants, the scarcity of ammunition being so alarming, not to fire a gun at beast, bird, or mark, without real necessity. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, an expedition was fitted out under Arnold, by the way of Kennebec, against Quebec, while another under Montgomery moved down Lake Champlain with the same object. A similar spirit was manifested everywhere. October 18, Chambly surrendered to Majors Brown and Livingston. Among the trophies were the colors of the 7th Regiment, doubtless Royal Fusileers; these were the first captured colors ever presented to Congress. Gordon Amer. Rev., Vol. I, p. 426. The attack on Quebec failed, and Montgomery fell, December 31, 1775.

January 2, 1776, the Great Union Flag of the Colonies, a "Union" Flag of 1707, already described, with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white for the field, was substituted for the Flag displayed by General Putnam, July 18, 1775, on Prospect Hill. This Great Union Flag was displayed on the day the new army about Boston was formed, in compliment to the thirteen United Colonies. The King's proclamation had been sent out of Boston by a flag of truce, January 1, 1776. General Washington wrote the display of this Flag, January 2, 1776, "far-cically enough," was taken as a signal of surrender. Lieut. Carter, a British officer, explains "the reason why" by stating that it was taken for two distinct flags—"the British Union" above the "Continental Union of thirteen stripes." Whereas, being the Flag of British Colonies in arms to secure the rights and liberties of British subjects, it was a British Union Flag, with a field of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white. In plate vii. of Preble's History of the American Flag, a *fac simile* of the Flag of the schooner Royal Savage, a Continental Union Flag, as described above, is given. The drawing was made in 1776. It was found by Benson J. Lossing, a most diligent and pains-taking collector

of invaluable details connected with our country's history, among the papers of Major-General Philip Schuyler. This Continental Union Flag, on the evacuation of Boston by the British, and its occupation by the troops of the United Colonies, was carried by Ensign Richards, General Putnam being in command of the forces which took possession of the forts, &c., from which the British retreated, March 18, 1776. This was *the American Flag* saluted at St. Eustatius by the Dutch, by order of the Governor, Johannes De Graef, November 16, 1776,¹ as it was displayed from the peak of the brigantine Andrew Doria, commanded by Captain Nicholas Biddle, one of the first vessels procured for the Navy of the United Colonies. It was what was called the *Continental Union Flag*. The stars and stripes did not become the Flag of the United States until June 14, 1777; consequently could not have been saluted as such November 16, 1776.

In the meantime, Admiral Hopkins sailed from the Capes of the Delaware, February 17, 1776. Paul Jones was senior First Lieutenant of the fleet, and raised the Continental Union Flag, displayed by the army before Boston, January 2, 1776, and "the Standard of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy," as described in the records of the South Carolina Provincial Congress, February 9th, 1776, to whom Colonel Gadsden, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, presented it, "being a yellow field, with a lively representation of a rattlesnake in the middle, in the attitude of striking, with the words underneath, 'Don't tread on me,'" (American Archives, 4th Series, Vol. V, p. 568) on the Alfred, Captain Dudley Saltonstall, on which ship Admiral Hopkins spread his broad pennant. The colors of his fleet were thus described in a letter, dated New Providence (West Indies), May 13, 1776: "The colours of the American fleet were striped under the Union with thirteen strokes, called the United Colonies, and their standard, a rattlesnake; motto, 'Don't tread on me.'" J. Carson Brevoort, who is in possession of the Log of Paul Jones when he commanded the squadron composed of his flagship, the "Bonne Homme Richard," the Alliance, Captain Landais, &c., has kindly furnished me with a drawing of the flag of Commodore Paul Jones, as he is called by the Dutch Admiral at the Texel. It had no rattlesnake on it. It was, however, somewhat curious, as was that of Captain Landais. After capturing the Serapis, September 23d, 1779, Paul Jones was obliged to pass on board his prize. The Dutch authorities at the Texel were at a loss as to his nationality. By the usage of Great Britain, the first flag is

¹ See article, New York Times, Sunday, January 21, 1877.

the Royal Standard; the second; the Anchor of Hope, Flag of the Lord High Admiral; third, the Great Union throughout, Flag of the Admiral of the fleet; fourth, Great Union with a red field, Admiral's flag; fifth, Great Union, with a white field, Vice-Admiral's flag; sixth, Great Union, with a blue field, Rear Admiral's flag. Hence the names Admiral of the Red, Admiral of the White, and Admiral of the Blue.

Jones and Landais had a quarrel about precedence. Jones undoubtedly regarded himself as an Admiral of the Blue, for his commission, by especial provision, was that of Commander-in-Chief of the fleet; for his flag was a blue Union, with thirteen stars of eight points each, four stars in the topmost row, five stars in the middle row, and four in the bottom row. The topmost stripe of the field was blue, the second red, the third white, the fourth red, the fifth white, the sixth blue, the seventh red, the eighth white, the ninth red, the tenth blue, the eleventh white, the twelfth blue, the thirteenth red. In the official records of Texel this Flag is thus described: "Noord Americaansche Vlag, Van d'Serapis en genomme Engels Oor logs Fregatt thaus gecommandeerd door den Noord Americaansche Commandant Paul Jones, sord Texel binnen gekomen den 5 October, 1779." While at the Texel "Commodore Paul Jones" was invited in writing, by Vice-Admiral Réyun of the Dutch Navy, to admit that, though he sailed under a commission from the United States, it was no less true he also had a commission from France. Paul Jones' reply is so characteristic. I give it from the original in possession of Mr. Brevoort. It was endorsed, or rather written below the communication from Vice Admiral Réyun. It is in the following words, viz.: "N. B. The above is the Proposition that was given me in writing, the 13th of December, 1779, on board the Alliance, at Texel, by M. le Chev^r de Lironcourt, to induce me to say and sign a Falsehood. (Signed) PAUL JONES."

Landais' flag, as recorded by the same authorities at the Texel, may be thus described: possibly he modified his flag to be that of an Admiral of the White, the next grade above the Admiral of the Blue; or else desired to compliment France, the flag of which had a white ground. Union blue—thirteen stars of eight points. 1st row of stars, three stars; 2d, two stars; 3d, three stars; 4th, two stars; 5th, three stars. Field of Flag—Topmost row, white; 2d, red; 3d, white; 4th, red; 5th, white; 6th, red; 7th, white; 8th, red; 9th, white; 10th, red; 11th, white; 12th, red; 13th, white. Noord Americaansche Vlag. Van d' L'Alliance ge commandeerd door Captain Landais In Texel binnen gekomen den 4th October, 1779.

It is possible Paul Jones used the Rattlesnake Standard, already described, but I find no evidence of the fact. The only public instrument in use retaining some record of the part the "rattlesnake" bore in our flag, and on the drums of the Marine Corps, is the seal in the War Department. It bears the rattlesnake, with its rattles, as the emblem of union, and a liberty cap in contiguity with the rattles; the liberty cap enveloped by the body, so that the opened mouth may defend the rattles and liberty cap, or union and liberty, with the motto, "This we'll defend."

June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee introduced the resolution, "that the United Colonies are and ought to be free and independent States." It was unanimously adopted July 2, 1776. July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence, penned by Thomas Jefferson, was adopted. On the same day Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams and Mr. Jefferson were appointed a committee to prepare a device for a Great Seal for the United States of America.

August 10, 1776, this committee reported as follows: "The Great Seal should on one side have the Arms of the United States of America, which arms should be as follows: The Shield has six quarters, parts one, *Coupé* two. The 1st or, a rose, enamelled gules and argent for England; the 2d, argent, a thistle proper, for Scotland; the 3d verd, a harp or, for Ireland; the 4th azure, a *flower de luce* or, for France; the 5th or, the imperial eagle, sable for Germany; and 6th or, the Belgic lion, gules for Holland, pointing out the countries from which the States have been peopled. The shield within a border gules entwined of thirteen Scutcheons argent, linked together by a chain or, each charged with initial letters sable as follows: 1st, N.H.; 2d, M. B.; 3d, R. I.; 4th, C.; 5th, N. Y.; 6th, N. J.; 7th, P.; 8th, D. E.; 9th, M.; 10th, V.; 11th, N. C.; 12th, S. C.; 13th, G.; for each of the thirteen independent States of America. Supporters; dexter, the Goddess Liberty, in a corselet of armor, alluding to the present times; holding in her right hand the spear and cap, and with her left supporting the shield of the States; sinister, the Goddess Justice, bearing a sword in her right hand, and in her left a balance. Crest. The eye of Providence in a radiant triangle; whose glory extends over the shield and beyond the figures. Motto: *E Pluribus Unum*. Legend round the whole achievement—Seal of the United States of America, MDCCLXXVI. On the other side of the said Great Seal should be the following device: Pharoah sitting in an open chariot, a crown on his head and a sword in his hand, passing through the divided waters of the Red Sea

in pursuit of the Israelites. Rays from a pillar of fire in the cloud, expressive of the Divine presence and command, beaming on Moses, who stands on the shore, and, extending his hand over the sea, causes it to overthrow Pharaoh. Motto: 'Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.'

It was ordered to lay on the table.

The closing words, "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God," are from the epitaph of John Bradshaw, chief of the regicides. They are written over what is called the Regicides' Cave, West Rock, New Haven, Conn. Mr. Hollis, in his memoirs, mentions that he found the epitaphs at length, pasted up on the windows of inns in New England, in the early days of our Revolutionary struggle, and states the fact as an evidence of the spirit which actuated our forefathers.

The original of the following is engraven upon a cannon, at the summit of a steep hill, near Martha Bray, in Jamaica (see *Memoirs of Mr. Hollis*, Vol. II, p. 789), reprinted in *Gentleman's Magazine*, XIV, 834:

"Stranger,
Ere thou pass, contemplate this cannon.
Nor regardless be told
That near its base lies deposited the dust
Of JOHN BRADSHAW;
Who, nobly superior to selfish regards,
Despising alike the pageantry of courtly
splendour,
The blast of calumny,
And the terrors of royal vengeance,
Presided in the illustrious band
of Heroes and Patriots,
Who fairly and openly adjudged
CHARLES STUARD,
Tyrant of England,

To a public and exemplary death;
Thereby presenting to the amazed world,
And transmitting down through applauding ages,
The most glorious example
Of unshaken Virtue,
Love of Freedom,
And impartial Justice,
Ever exhibited on the blood-stained theatre
Of human actions.
Oh, Reader, pass not on,
Till thou hast blest his memory,
And never, never forget,
That REBELLION TO TYRANTS
IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD."

Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. The country remained without any Great Seal until June 20, 1782.

The "Continental Union Flag," displayed January 2d, 1776, as before stated, continued to be used until June 14, 1777, just one hundred years ago, when the Congress "Resolved, That the Flag of the Thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white. That the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Paul Jones, in command of the *Ranger*, demanded and received from the French Admiral in Quiberon Bay, coast of Brittany, the first salute to the Stars and Stripes, as adopted June 14 1777, *Gun for Gun*.

It had been before that event the usage of Europe to salute the Flag of a Republic with four guns less than were fired to salute the Flag of a crowned potentate.

It will be observed no form for the presentation of the stars, in any particular shape, was defined by the resolution; consequently various forms were adopted. Because the circle is the simplest of all figures, and for the reasons following, I suppose them at first to have been arranged in a circle.

John Adams—the father of J. Q. Adams—was Chairman of the Board of War when the resolution of June 14, 1777, was passed, and also, as has been stated, one of the Committee appointed July 4, 1776, to prepare a Great Seal for the United States. When eleven years of age, J. Q. Adams crossed the Atlantic with his father under this flag. After having been Secretary of Legation to the United States Minister to Russia, at the age of fifteen, Mr. J. Q. Adams came from England, where he had represented the United States at the Court of St. James, to become Secretary of State of the United States, under the administration of President Monroe. This in 1817. All citizens, especially youthful ones in a foreign land, look to the flag of their country with feelings and an interest quite different from citizens at home. Mr. J. Q. Adams must have been curious about it when he sailed under its folds at the age of eleven. As Secretary of Legation, at the age of fifteen, he could not readily have lost sight of it. As Minister, it was the ensign of his country among a proud and supercilious people. When he returned, to become Secretary of State, a change in it was being discussed in Congress. In the annals of Congress, 2d Session 1816-1817, the discussion will be found at large. It was deemed inexpedient to alter the flag. Many thought it should have been always retained as resolved upon June 14, 1777. However, December 11, 1817, Mr. Wendover, of New York, an owner of many ships, moved the following:

“Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the Flag of the United States, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.” Mr. Wendover remarked: “Had the flag of the United States never have undergone an alteration, he certainly should not, he said, propose to make a further alteration. It was his impression, and he thought it was generally believed, that the flag would be essentially injured by an alteration, on the same principles as that which had been made by increasing the stripes and stars. He stated the incongruity of the flag in general use, and instanced the flag flying over the building in which Congress sat, and that of the navy yard, one of which contained *nine* stripes, and the other *eighteen*; neither of them conformable to law. It was of some importance, he conceived, that the flag of the nation should

be designated with precision, and that the practice under the law should be conformed to its requirements." The motion was agreed to without opposition. *Annals of Congress*, 1st Session, Vol. I, 1817-1818, p. 463.

When the Committee reported, there was a protracted discussion, which may be found in the same volume, page 567, and volume ii, page 1463. Finally, the resolution, approved April 4, 1818, was passed March 25, 1818. Mr. Wendover suggested that at the rate the Union was growing, if a stripe was added for every new State admitted, it would soon be impracticable to find a mast tall enough on which to hoist the flag. This practical suggestion determined the action of Congress.

During the time of this discussion, Mr. J. Q. Adams was Secretary of State. The original flag, so far as the stripes were concerned, was reverted to by the resolution of April 4, 1818. The only departure from it was that, instead of *thirteen* stars in the Union of the flag, a star was to be introduced into that Union for each new State on the 4th of July succeeding the admission of such State to the Union of the United States. But in 1819 the angry discussion about the bill authorizing the people of the territory of Missouri to form a Constitution and State Government for admission into the Union began. Hon. Henry Clay, by his compromise measures, brought relief to the country. The Enabling Act was passed and approved by President Monroe, March 6, 1820. August 25, 1820, Mr. J. Q. Adams, Secretary of State when the alteration of the flag to suit the growth of the nation was discussed, Secretary of State also when the Union was threatened, on account of the Enabling Act for Missouri, struck from the United States Passport the National Arms, as declared by Act of Congress, and substituted the figure and device of an Eagle, holding in his beak the constellation Lyra, of thirteen stars, a glory radiating from Lyra into a circle of thirteen stars, and the motto, "Nunc Sidera Ducit." This seal Mr. J. Q. Adams had caused to be engraved in England before 1817. It is now in the possession of his son, Hon. Charles Francis Adams. The last named gentleman is of opinion Mr. John Adams had nothing to do with suggesting the constellation Lyra. Perhaps it never was suggested for the Union of the Flag. If it was not, what could have warranted so great a departure from the universal practice of nations as the substitution of a fanciful device for the arms of the nation on a document intended everywhere to establish the nationality of the citizen provided with it, and this substitution with the consent and approval of the President of the United States, were it not the desire to make some enduring record of the origin of the thirteen stars in the Union of the first Flag of the

United States in the constellation of the Lyre of Orpheus? In this device the thirteen stars are in a *circle*. In the same form they are represented on the copper coins of 1783, and on some of the Continental paper money, with the words, "Nova Constellatio," "A new Constellation;" and, finally, on a representation of the first Flag of the United States, in a drawing to accompany a project for the Arms of the United States, now on file in the Department of State, the thirteen stars are arranged in a *circle*. This, however, is merely an hypothesis, more curious perhaps than important.

I revert now to the struggles in the Colonies. While these were going on there was as yet only a silent growth, no marked fruit of intellectual development, if I except Jonathan Edwards' renowned work on Free Will. He died President of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton College, 1758.

I cannot attempt, for space will not admit of it, and they may be found in almost any school history, all the victories by sea and land won under this Flag of Thirteen Stars and Thirteen Stripes. I may not omit the names of Washington; Schuyler; Stark, whose Mary was to be a widow if they did not beat the Hessians by set of sun at Bennington; of stout old General Herkimer, who gave his life for the cause; Marion; Sumpter; Huger; Light Horse Harry Lee; Benjamin Lincoln, who replied to Washington, on the latter expressing his surprise that the Northern people, with nothing but their rocks and brains, should be willing to fight for liberty, "We fight for liberty to use our brains," and to another, who expressed some fear, "Fear nothing, sir," said this brave old soldier, "Fear nothing but sin;" Morgan and his famous riflemen; Green, whose Fabian caution redeemed the disasters of Gates; Knox; Pickering; Hamilton; Hugh Mercer, who fell, covered with wounds, at Princeton, January 3, 1777, of which he died January 19, 1777; Wayne, called Mad Anthony, the hero of the storming of Stony Point on the Hudson; De Kalb; Steuben; Kosciusko; Pulaski, mortally wounded before Savannah, October 6, 1779; Lafayette, and a host of others; and last, but not least, the determined Colonel Peter Gansevoort, who, when beleagured by St. Leger at Fort Stanwix, since Fort Schuyler, now the city of Rome, Oneida county, New York, replied to St. Leger's demand for the surrender of the fort, August 9, 1777: "It is my determined resolution, with the force under my command, to defend this fort to the last extremity, in behalf of the United States, who have placed me here to defend it against all their enemies." Here no doubt was first displayed in battle the stars and stripes. Colonel Marinus Willett, Lieut. Colonel Mellon, and Captain

Abraham Swartwout, of Dutchess county, were the brave official coadjutors of Colonel, afterwards General, Gansevoort. The blue of the Union of the flag was made out of Captain Swartwout's cloak, the white stars and stripes out of pieces of shirt, sewed together, and bits of scarlet cloth for the red. Lossing, Vol. I, p. 242. My aged grandmother, a daughter of Major-General Philip Schuyler, informed me the red stripes were furnished by the scarlet cloak of one of the women of the beleagured garrison. Such cloaks were much worn at that time in this country. Benedict Arnold here, as at other times, rendered brilliant services to his country. One is almost tempted to drop a tear over the noble beginning, which had the fateful ending of an exiled traitor's grave. On the ocean, Manly, the father of the American Navy, began his career in the Lee. The names of Nicholson, Saltonstall, Biddle, Thompson, Barry, Reade, Jones, Wickes, &c., come before us. In 1776, 342 sail of English vessels were taken by American cruisers. In 1777, 467 sail were taken, and thus matters went on, with many brilliant conflicts of ship with ship. Fennimore Cooper's History of the U. S. Navy. Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, August 20, 1794, quelled the Indians at the Fallen Timbers, near the Maumee Rapids. The National Flag continued with thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, until the resolution approved January 13, 1794, when Congress enacted "that after May 1, 1795, the Flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white. That the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

The thirteen original States ratified our present Constitution at the dates set opposite to them, respectively :

New Hampshire,	June 21, 1788	Pennsylvania,	December 12, 1787
Massachusetts,	February 6, 1788	Delaware,	December 7, 1787
Rhode Island,	May 29, 1790	Maryland,	April 28, 1788
Connecticut,	January 9, 1788	Virginia,	June 26, 1788
New York,	July 26, 1788	North Carolina,	Nov. 21, 1789
New Jersey,	December 18, 1787	South Carolina,	May 23, 1788
Georgia, January 2, 1788			

✕ Vermont had been admitted as a State, March 4, 1791. In the same year Benj. West was chosen President of the Royal Academy of Art, London. Kentucky was admitted June 1, 1792. In the meantime how much had been done ! The Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the North West Territory was passed. A government of the people, by the people, and for the people had been framed and ratified. "The Federalist," as remarkable for the vigor, beauty, and purity of its style, as for its invaluable comments on our form of government, had been written

by Madison, Jay and Hamilton. Of the latter Webster said: "He smote the rock of national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of the Public Credit, and it sprang upon its feet. The fabled birth of Minerva, from the brain of Jove, was hardly more sudden or more perfect than the financial system of the United States, as it burst forth from the conceptions of Alexander Hamilton." I trust I may be pardoned for this allusion to my illustrious grand-sire. The History of the Flag of our country would be incomplete without some notice of his eminent services. In 1793 Whitney invented the cotton gin. Tennessee was admitted June 1, 1796. George Washington died December 14, 1799. In 1800 the National Capitol was removed from Philadelphia to Washington. Ohio was admitted November 29, 1802. In 1802 the United States Military Academy at West Point was established. Louisiana was purchased 1803. Between 1803 and 1805 our Navy, under Bainbridge, Morris, Preble, Decatur, Chauncey, Barron, Rodgers, Porter, and the gallant Captain Somers, who was blown up (it was never known how, in the ketch *Intrepid*, off Tripoli), with all his company, rendered brilliant service. Of Captain Somers we are told: Commodore Preble having remarked, while trying a port-fire in the cabin of the *Constitution*, "He thought it burned longer than was necessary." Somers quietly rejoined, "I ask for no port-fire at all." These brave men and their comrades taught the Mahomedans of the Barbary States "that westward the course of Empire takes its way;" that a Christian nation of the West, whose Flag even they did not know, to use Charles Cotesworth Pinckney's words on the occasion of our differences with France, had "Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute;" and the enslaving of Christians by the followers of the Prophet ceased from June 8, 1805. The foreign slave trade was abolished by our Federal Constitution, to take effect 1808. (See history of legislation on the subject of the slave trade, in the charge of Justice Wayne, United States Supreme Court to United States District Court, Savannah, Georgia, November, 1859.) The United States Coast Survey was inaugurated February 10, 1807. In the same year Robert Fulton built the first steamboat in the world for practical purposes. It was called the "North River." In the same year the "Leopard," a British man-of-war, impressed three Americans from the United States man-of-war "Chesapeake," which had gone to sea in an unprepared condition.

James Madison was inaugurated President, March 4, 1809. General William Henry Harrison, November 7, 1811, gained the battle of Tip-

pecanoe. Louisiana was admitted to the Union, April 8, 1812. In this year war was declared against Great Britain. The suicidal policy of an embargo had been foolishly tried by the United States, almost destroying the feeble remains of our commerce and dividing the nation. After many disasters by land, the brilliant affair of Fort George, May 27, 1813, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Winfield Scott led the assault, took place. September 10, 1813, Oliver Hazard Perry, on Lake Erie, reported of his splendid success at Put in Bay: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." General Harrison defeated Proctor, October 5, 1813, at the Moravian Town on the Thames. Captain James Lawrence, of this city, in the "Chesapeake," whose original tombstone stands in the vestibule of the New York Historical Society, engaged the British man-of-war "Shannon," June 6, 1813. He lost his ship and his life—his last words were: "Don't give up the ship." General Andrew Jackson crushed the Creeks at Horse Shoe Bend, on the Tallapoosa river. Our Flag was still of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. In 1814, July 5, under General Brown, at Chippewa, General Scott led a brilliant bayonet charge against the British, and a great success was achieved. July 25, 1814, the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought—rendered famous by Colonel Miller's laconic reply when asked could he storm a battery with his regiment, the Twenty-first United States Infantry: "I'll Try," and did it. At this time West Point began to tell. Our fellow citizen, Alexander McComb, Major General United States Army, was Inspector of that institution. Joseph G. Swift, the first graduate, born in Massachusetts; Walker P. Armisted, Virginia; William McRee, North Carolina; Joseph G. Totten, Connecticut; Eleazer D. Wood, New York, rendered most distinguished services. On the 15th of August, 1814, under Major General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, of Virginia, the British were repulsed from Fort Erie with great slaughter. Here George Mercer Brook, of Virginia, afterwards Major General, won the sobriquet of the "Jack-a-Lanthorn of Fort Erie." September 11, 1814, Commodore McDonough won the brilliant and decisive victory of Lake Champlain. In the meantime, however, the British burned all the public buildings at Washington, except the Patent Office and Post Office. They bombarded Baltimore, and inspired the "Star Spangled Banner." January 8, 1815, General Jackson won the Battle of New Orleans. Many brilliant combats were fought on the ocean. These combats wereso numerous, that those interested must consult Cooper's *History of the United States Navy*. Indiana was admitted December 11, 1816; Mississippi December 10, 1817. In the same year, through

the efforts of De Witt Clinton, the Act authorizing the Eire Canal was passed in this State, and the canal was completed in 1825. April 4, 1818, the following resolution was adopted by Congress: Our National Flag up to this time had, since January 13, 1794, continued to be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; the Union fifteen stars, white, in a blue field.

Be it enacted, etc., "That from and after the fourth of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field."

"And, that on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission. Approved April 4, 1818."

Illinois was admitted December 3, 1818. Alabama was admitted December 14, 1819. The steamship "Savannah," in this year, sailed from Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool, being twenty six days on the passage. Thence to St. Petersburg, Russia, and arrived at Savannah fifty days from St. Petersburg, December 15, 1819. *Niles' Weekly Register*, September 18, 1819, and *Evening Gazette*, date —, Signature W.

Maine was admitted March 15, 1820. Missouri August 10, 1821. Arkansas, June 15, 1836. In the intervening period, 1831, the first locomotive in America was used on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, under the personal supervision of our venerated fellow-citizen, Peter Cooper. I quote many of my data from Venable's United States History, a valuable epitome. Michigan was admitted January 26, 1837. In 1842, Professor S. F. B. Morse established telegraphic communication between Castle Garden, New York city, and Governor's Island; and in 1844 he set up the first electric telegraph in the world, for practical purposes, between Baltimore and Washington.

Florida was admitted March 3, 1845. In 1845 the U. S. Naval Academy was founded. It was recommended in 1798. We all know the valuable fruit it has already borne to our country and to our naval service. Texas, December 29, 1846. The country went on growing and except the Indian wars, which have been chronic—at peace with all the world. Andrew Jackson, by his firmness, had nipped nullification in the bud. His "By the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved," saved the country from civil war. His was a voice like Cromwell's—it seldom threatened in vain. To General Scott he entrusted the execution of his orders at Charleston. Jackson knew him to be a true patriot.

The admission of Texas involved us in a war with Mexico. General Zachariah Taylor, at Resaca de la Palma, Palo Alto, Monterey, and

Buena Vista, sustained the glory of our flag against great odds. Let us pause for a moment, while I rehearse a verse or two of a song composed and sung by our soldiers after the victory of Palo Alto. They found in the caps of the dead Mexicans, who, poor fellows, fell fighting for their native land, a General Order of General Arista, urging his troops, who were poorly subsisted, to victory by the promise of abundance after they had captured the flour of the Americans. Our soldiers also had a notion the Mexicans used copper instead of leaden bullets. The copper supposed to be more deadly. The song was to the tune of "The Rose of Alabama." It had about 500 verses. Of these, I only remember two;

"He said he would the Yankees take
Their flour into bread he'd bake,
But we knocked his pancakes into dough
On the plains of Palo Alto.—CHORUS.

We'll batter down his mudden walls,
Make cymbals of his copper balls,
And dance in Don Arista's halls,
To the tune of Palo Alto."

We did it at Monterey, of which our fellow-citizen, Charles Fenno Hoffman, wrote the following lines; I think them very beautiful:

"We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day;
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years if but he could
Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot it hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quailed
When wounded comrades round them wailed
Their dying shout at Monterey.

And on—still on our column kept
Through walls of flame its withering way;
Where fell the dead, the living stept,
Still charging on the guns which swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoiled aghast,
When, striking where he strongest lay,
We swooped his flanking batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on those turrets wave,
And there our evening bugles play;
Where orange boughs above their graves
Keep green the memory of the brave,
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We were not many—we who pressed
Beside the brave who fell that day;
But who of us has not confessed
He'd rather share their warrior rest
Than not have been at Monterey."

Of the operations of General Scott—Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico, over which our flag floated in triumph September 14, 1848, with thirty stars in its union (for Iowa had been admitted December 28, 1846), Sir Henry Bulwer, accredited Minister of Great Britain to the United States, November 30, 1850, at the celebration of St. Andrew's day, in New York city, said: "If Waverley and Guy Mannering

had made the name of Scott immortal on one side of the Atlantic, Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec had equally immortalized it on the other. If the novelist had given the garb of truth to fiction, had not the warrior given to truth the air of romance?"—*National Intelligencer*, December 4, 1850.

In his turn, General Scott said, in reference to the United States Military Academy, June 21, 1860: "I give it as my fixed opinion that, but for our graduated cadets, the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years, within its first half more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns, we conquered a great country and a peace, without the loss of a single battle or skirmish." I quote from Major-General G. W. Cullum's preface to Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy—a most valuable contribution to our Nation's history.

I have mentioned Iowa was admitted as a State, December 28, 1846. In 1841 it was a wilderness. Except a very small southeast corner, the Sacx and Foxes occupied the southern portion, the Sioux the northern portion, and the Winnebagoes a strip, fifty miles wide, called the Neutral Territory between these tribes. From 1861 to 1865 Iowa furnished 100,000 men, bearing arms, to the Union Army. I suppose such a growth to be unparalled in the history of the world.

Wisconsin was admitted May 29, 1848. California was admitted September 9, 1850. Minnesota was admitted May 11, 1858.

In 1857, Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, and others laid the first Atlantic telegraph cable. The message of the Queen of England, the amiable Victoria, to the President of the United States, was transmitted August 16, 1858.

Oregon was admitted February 14, 1859.

On the succeeding fourth of July our Flag by law bore thirty four stars in its union. A flag bearing these devices is in the possession of the American Geographical Society. It shows how an energetic people can carry out the description Manilius gave of the Lyre of Orpheus: "Nunc Sidera Ducit." As we watch the stars of Heaven, they seem only to pass from East to West; but these stars, representing the new constellation, have wandered from their orbit, but have not yet been lost.

In 1838, they went with Wilkes' Expedition to a higher latitude toward the Southern Pole than the American flag ever went before in the Antarctic regions. De Haven, in command of the Grinnell Expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin, took them to a higher latitude in the northern regions than any other flag had ever been, but the stars of that

flag did not grow dim in the polar winter. Dr. Kane took them with another expedition to a still higher northern latitude; they caught there the glow of the Aurora Borealis. With Dr. Hayes, in the same flag, they went 37 miles higher toward the northern Pole than an American flag, or any other flag, had ever been.

Kansas was admitted to the Union January 29, 1861. West Virginia was admitted June 19, 1863. Nevada was admitted October 31, 1864. Nebraska was admitted March 1, 1867. Colorado was admitted August 1, 1876.

In the meantime, our flag was made more brilliant by the light thrown upon it by authors, painters, poets, sculptors, and practical men who have "endowed humanity with new and numerous inventions"—Gordon, Belknap, Bancroft, Hildreth, J. C. Hamilton, Cooper, Irving, Sparks, Ticknor, &c., as to the history of our own country; Prescott, Motley, &c., as to the history of other lands; Story, Curtis, Wheaton, Halleck, &c., in the departments of municipal and international law; Irving, Cooper, Hawthorn, Holmes, Emerson and a host of others in the lighter departments of literature; Willis, Fitz Green Halleck, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, &c., in poetry; West, Weir, Alston, Trumbull, Peale, Church, Bierstadt and Huntington, &c., as artists; Crawford and Powers, &c., as sculptors; Terry and Grey in botany, Audubon in Ornithology; Astor, Lenox, Peter Cooper, Vanderbilt, Vassar, Cornell, and many others who have so munificently endowed colleges, libraries, and hospitals; McCormick in his mower and reaper; Elias Howe in his sewing machine; and Hoe in his wonderful improvements of the printing press, which has enabled us to have our profusion of books, magazines, and newspapers—these last the sentinels on the watch towers of Liberty.

I have purposely refrained from dwelling upon the internecine struggle, which cost us, North and South, 1,000,000 of men, killed and disabled, and probably \$6,000,000,000 of material wealth. You all know the indomitable courage and brilliant soldiery displayed on both sides—the deeds of prowess by land and sea. How many hearts also of mothers and widows and orphans bled, and are still bleeding. How Lincoln fell. How all men in this land, this day, stand, not only before God, but in the Eye of the Law, the perfection of human reason, "free and equal." How though in a century many stars have been added, there is no Pleiad lost from the constellation of our Flag.

Like the little colony planted by a woman on Rhode Island, under the auspices of that great man Roger Williams, we have

still, as set forth in its seal, the sheaf of arrows for enemies if they will, but we have also, in our right hand, the motto, "Amor Vincet Omnia."

Francis Lord Bacon said in his last will and testament: "For my name and memory, I leave it to men's charitable speeches, and to foreign nations and to the next age." We owe him a great debt. The world owes him a great debt. Socrates, Plato, and all the school-men, were impracticables. Bacon's philosophy was practical. I have a profound respect for practical men, wherever found. They have made our country what it is. Bacon's philosophy was "to endow continually the human race with new faculties and powers of employing them." "To suggest new ideas and the application of them." "To work efficaciously to relieve human life from its ills." Lord Macaulay says the key to his doctrine, which was fruit, was Utility and Progress. As a nation, whosoever visited our late Centennial Exhibition, or has seen it as reproduced in print, cannot but admit that though the youngest of the nations, we have not been behind the oldest in doing honor, practically, to the name and memory of Francis Bacon, the Philosopher. As a nation, in introducing Arbitration instead of the Sword, "Ultima ratio Regum," "the last resort of Kings," in international difficulties, we have done honor to his name, Ethically and Politically. It was to General Ulysses S. Grant, a West Point man, a man of the sword, as Executive of the Nation, the world owes this step in Utility and Progress and Peace. There are, this day, the Centennial of its adoption, thirty-six stars in the union of our Flag, to be altered to thirty seven stars July 4, 1877, because of the admission of Colorado. As in the Milky Way in the heavens, other fixed stars, soon to take their place there, are glimmering through the distance.

I close with the words of Joseph Rodman Drake:

"When freedom from her mountain height

Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there!
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light;
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land!

Majestic monarch of the cloud !

Who rears't aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest-trumpings loud,
And see the lightning lances driven,
When strive the warriors of the storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven!
Child of the sun ! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke,
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbingers of victory.

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
 The sign of hope and triumph high!
 When speaks the signal trumpet tone,
 And the long line comes gleaming on:
 (E'er yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
 Has dimmed the glistening bayonet,)
 Each soldier eye shall brightly turn
 To where thy sky-born glories burn,
 And as his springing steps advance
 Catch war and vengeance from the glance,
 And when the cannon-mouthings loud
 Heave in wild wreaths the battle shroud,
 And gory sabres rise and fall,
 Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall;
 Then shall the meteor-glances glow,
 And cowering foes shall sink beneath
 Each gallant arm that strikes below
 That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean wave
 Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave;
 When death, careering on the gale,
 Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
 And frightened waves rush wildly back,
 Before the broadside's reeling rack,
 Each dying wanderer of the sea
 Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
 And smile to see thy splendors fly
 In triumph o'er his closing eye.
 Flag of the free hearts' hope and home
 By angel hands to valor given;
 Thy stars have lit the welkin dome
 And all thy hues were born of heaven!
 Forever float that standard sheet!
 Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
 With freedom's soil beneath our feet
 And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?"

SCHUYLER HAMILTON

NOTE.—In 1853, in compliance with a request of Lieut.-General Winfield Scott, prompted by an inquiry made to him by the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, that a satisfactory reply might be made to a Foreign Minister, who desired to be informed of the origin and meaning of the devices combined in the national flag of the United States of America, I prepared and published a monograph on the subject. The late Hon. Charles Sumner quoted from it on the floor of the United States Senate, and the conclusions I then arrived at have, I think, met with general acceptance.

S. H.

WILLIAM FLOYD

NEW YORK DELEGATE IN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

"The estimation and value of a man," remarks Montaigne, a judicious observer of the peculiar traits of prominent men, "consist in the heart and the will. There true honor lies. Valor is stability of courage and the soul. He, despite the danger of death, abates nothing of his assurance."

These characteristics are conspicuous in the public life of William Floyd, one of the representatives in the Congress of the United States of America, from the State of New York; and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

He was born at Mastic, Long Island, December 17, 1734. His ancestors emigrated from Wales, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Richard Floyd, the first member of the family in this country, was one of the original proprietors of Brookhaven, Long Island. His son, Richard Floyd, jr., married a daughter of Colonel Matthew Nicoll, Secretary of the Colony of New Jersey. Their son, Nicoll Floyd, married Tabitha, daughter of Jonathan Smith, jr., of Smithtown, Long Island, and was the father of the subject of this sketch.

William Floyd was one of nine children, and the eldest son. Belonging to a family of the highest respectability and social position, he received an education as complete as possible in those early days. Although the advantages which he enjoyed were limited in their character, he made the best use of them by industry and perseverance; and supplemented them by subsequent study through his long life. At a comparatively early period we find William Floyd the commander of the Suffolk county militia. This position gave him the title of General, by which he was usually known. He had no opportunity to obtain distinction in a military career, as his public duties, from this time, were all in civil life. On one occasion, however, during the Revolutionary War, he seems to have repulsed a naval attack of the enemy, in the vicinity of his home.

He was appointed a Delegate to the Congress of 1774, and from the first was called to serve upon very important committees. Re-elected in

1775, he attached his name to the Declaration of Independence. For his services in Congress he received, with his colleagues, the thanks of the Provincial Convention. Floyd suffered severely in consequence of this patriotic action. His home and estate were occupied by the enemy; his family fled to the neighboring State of Connecticut; and he himself was an exile for nearly seven years.

On the 8th of May, 1777, General Floyd was appointed Senator of the State of New York, under the new Constitution. He took his seat the 9th of September and became at once a useful member. On the 15th of October, 1778, he was re-elected to the Continental Congress by joint ballot of the Senate and Assembly, and served on several important committees. On the 24th of August, 1779, he resumed his seat in the Senate.

At this period there was an alarming depreciation of the currency of the State; and a Joint Committee of the two Houses having been appointed to take the subject into consideration, General Floyd prepared and offered their report on the 22d of September, 1779. This report is remarkable for the clearness and soundness of its financial views. General Floyd advocated an equal and adequate system of taxation; opposed the further emission of paper money, and urged the general reduction of that already in circulation. On the 14th of October, 1779, he was appointed by the Legislature, together with Ezra L'hommedieu and John Floss Hobart, a commissioner to a Convention of the Eastern States, in regard to scarcity of provisions, which was then so great as to threaten a famine.

On the 2d of December, 1779, General Floyd appears again in his place in Congress, to which he had been re-elected on October 11th. He was early appointed on the Board of Admiralty, and on the Treasury Board. On May 27, 1780, he was summoned to immediate attendance in the Senate of New York, and accordingly resumed his seat in that body on the 20th of June.

He was appointed on a Joint Committee, to deliberate on resolutions of Congress as to existing relations between the State and General Governments. At this time he strenuously resisted making bills of credit a legal tender. In this, however, he found himself in a minority. He was also on the committee to draft a reply to the Governor's Address upon the inadequate powers of the General Congress. On the 12th of September, 1780, General Floyd was re-elected to Congress. With his colleagues from New York, he was authorized to designate the western limits of the State, cede United States claims, and to ad-

judicate upon contested claims in the New York, New Hampshire and Vermont controversy. He remained in Congress until April 26th, 1783.

By successive elections he was a member of the State Senate until 1788; and upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution, he was elected a member of the first Congress in New York, March 4th, 1789. During his long service in the Senate, he maintained a pre-eminent position, and was usually called upon to preside in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor. Under the Administration of Governor Clinton, in connection with Lewis Morris, Ezra L'hommedieu, Zephaniah Platt, David Gelston, Samuel Jones, and others, he procured the adoption of a Code of Laws, which have been an honor to the State of New York.

In 1784 he purchased a tract of land on the Mohawk river, which he laid out in farms. Some years after, in 1803, he removed his family to his new estate, where he resided in the town of Western, Oneida county, until his death, in vigorous old age, on the 4th of August, 1721.

Only three of the signers of the Declaration survived him.

He was twice married. His first wife was Isabella, daughter of William Jones of Southampton; his second wife, Joanna, daughter of Benjamin Strong of Setauket. He left a widow and five children. General Floyd was of middle stature, with a manner of such dignity as to repress familiarity. He seems to have had a naturally strong understanding, with unusual powers of observation. He had immense perseverance, great accuracy in judgment, and was remarkably cool and self-possessed under trying and embarrassing circumstances. He seldom participated in debate; but he commanded confidence by his integrity, independence, and fearlessness. His long public life is a sufficient indication of the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries, and during the dark days which witnessed the founding of the institutions which we now enjoy. His constancy, disinterestedness and fidelity, entitle him to the gratitude of his country.

We may well apply to him these words of Dryden:

"No! there is a necessity in fate,
While still the brave, bold man is fortunate:
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
And that *assurance* holds him firm and right."

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER

NOTE.—A sketch prepared for the Congress of Authors, which met at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Saturday, July 2d, 1876.

DIARY OF
MAJOR ERKURIES BEATTY
PAYMASTER IN THE WESTERN ARMY
MAY 15, 1786, TO JUNE 5, 1787
Part V

April 19—In the morning, at daylight passed the 18 mile Islands, passed the other two, and arrived at Fort Finney, at the Rapids, 7 o'clock, making one of the quickest passages that was ever known, when the water was so low; only 93 hours from Fort Harman here, which is upwards of 500 miles. Saw no Indian or any thing to interrupt our passage—found Major Wyllys here; commands with Capt Finneys and Zieglers Companies, on a beautiful bank about half a mile above the beginning of the Rapids, on the Indian shore— A very strong defensible fort, built of Block houses and pickets about 90 yards from the margin of the river; beautiful gardens between the fort and the river on the sloping bank, which has afforded salad this some time passed, and pears in blossom; very easily perceive the vegetation much more forward than at Muskingham— The officers appear to be exceeding happy here, having the company frequently of a genteel circle of Ladies, who come over, dance of an evening and stay all night, as the officers have very neat rooms; the men in this country are as in all other new settled countries, no great things, excepting a few characters— Saw Genl Clark, who is still more of a sot than ever, not company scarcely for a beast; his character, which once was so great, is now entirely gone with the people in this country; failed in his expedition

last fall against the Wabash Indians; raised some troops for three years, which he left to Garrison post Vincent, robbed a boat worth a great deal of money to clothe them, and now the troops have all deserted the Post, and he sued for the robbery of the boat. People here say that the goods he took out of the boat amount to upwards of £10,000, and those people who now exclaim against his conduct, converted great part of his property to their own private use. I think the man ruined as well in character as in property—The fort built much in this manner—(*Here follows a blank in ms.*) It is about 3 miles to Clarksville, across the woods, which is a trifling place. Indians killing some few people and stealing a number of horses thro the Kentucke country frequently; exceeding busy all the time I am here, in regulating the accounts. The troops mustered by Major Wyllys to January, 1787. Men looked exceeding well on parade, and very healthy. The Colonel intends hiring horses to ride thro the Kentucky country, and meet the barge at Limestone, which Mr Pratt goes in accordingly.

April 25—In the morning we started in a great hurry, the Colonel and myself, over to Louisville, and Mr Pratt and the Barge up the river; as our horses were not quite ready detained here some time; saw the genteeler sort of people in numbers coming in from the country, each with a young girl behind them or woman on the same horse (the way of riding in this country), to a great Barbecue on the Island opposite Louisville, and to conclude with a Dance in town in the evening; we got a very polite invitation to attend it some days before, but Colonel

Harmar would not stay; only two officers of the troops stationed here intended to go, for the people and they do not agree very well. Suppose there will be near 100 men and women at this frolick; saw some of the young ladies in town dressed in all their finery for the honor of the treat; some of them middling handsome, rich enough dressed but tawdry. Saw the barbarous custom of Gougeing, practiced between two of the Lower Class of people here; their unvaried way of fighting. When two men quarrel they never have an idea of striking, but immediately seize each other, and fall and twist each others thumbs or fingers into the eye and push it out from the socket till it falls on the cheeks, as one of those men experienced to-day, and was obliged to acknowledge himself beat, altho he was on the top of the other—but he, in his turn, had bit his adversary almost abominably, and frequently they catch each other by the testicles—It chilled my blood with horror to see the unmanly, cruel condition these two men were left in to-day from this manner of fighting, and no person, altho a number stood by, ever attempted to prevent them from thus butchering each other, but all was acknowledged fair play. Soon after our troops came here, one of the officers being in a public house in Louisville, was grossly insulted by one of these Virginia Gougers, a perfect bully; all the country round stood in awe of him, for he was so dexterous in these matters that he had, in his time, taken out five eyes, bit off two or three noses and ears and spit them in their faces—this fellow our officer was obliged to encounter without side arms or any weapon but his

hands, and the insult could not be got over. The officer knocked him down 3 or 4 times without receiving a blow or striking him when he was down, and would have beat him to death if he could have kept him at arms length, but the fellow getting near without a catching hold of the officer, made a snap at his nose like a wolf and nearly bit it off, the scar of which he will carry all his life—they were then parted. Several other such fracas have happened with our officers and the people here, which latter took every opportunity of insulting them, and now never cross the river without their swords, pocket pistols, or *durkes* under their coats. I dont speak generally of the people, for certainly there are some very genteel families in this country, and treat the officers very politely—was treated very friendly by Mr Lacasagne, who kept store here. Got a very indifferent Beefsteak at Mr Easton's tavern, all the family going to the Barbecue—nothing but Barbecue from one end of the town to the other. Our horses being ready and our canteens filled, set off at 2 o'clock. Major Wyllys and Capt Doyle accompanying us, glad to get clear of the bustle; stopped at Sullivans old station, 6 miles, where we heard that Col Bullet had returned from pursuing the Indians, who had stole horses and fired on some people 2 or 3 days ago, about 10 miles from the rapids. Col. Bullet pursued them near to the mouth of Kentucke river, and more than probable would have overtook them before they crossed the Ohio, but he had only 22 men, and supposed the Indians was 30 or 40, so returned. Kept the main wagon road and went to one Col Moore's,

sheriff of the county, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the right hand of the road and 13 miles from Louisville. Staid here all night; much discouraged by every person, as they considered it extremely dangerous to ride thro this country at present, for they say it is full of Indians. Col Moore had a servant boy taken away by them last Monday, within a mile of his house, and 20 or 30 horses were taken from Bullets Lick, 6 or 8 miles from here, about the same time.

April 27—Parted with Major Wylls and Capt Doyle this morning, who returned; did not keep the main road past Bullets lick to Salt River, but a path to the left hand, as they told us the road was most dangerous; came to Salt river to breakfast, about 10 mile; here we were informed of the excellency of Bullets lick for making salt. It at present belongs to Mrs Christian, widow to Colonel Christian, who was killed by the Indians two or three years ago. She rents it to different people in this manner—There are 5 furnaces of kettles, each furnace boils 20 kettles, every kettle holding about 20 gallons of water; these furnaces she rents for 12 Bushels of salt each a week, which brings her in a year 3120, and that will sell in this country for 2 Dollars a bushel in produce or about a dollar and half cash. It takes between 50 & 60 gallons of water to make a gallon of salt, and each of these furnaces boils between 5 & 6 bushels of salt a day, and can get sufficient sale for the whole of it— Crossed Salt River in a flat just where Floyd's fork empties itself, about 80 yards wide; took the Knob-road to the left of the main road, crossed over a pretty high steep hill, stopped at a Mr.

Overalls, a very pretty improved farm, and got some very good water. Here we were informed that Gen Scott's son was killed, a few days ago, by the Indians, in sight of the Generals house, on Kentucky river, near Leestown; fed our horses at one Hopkins', about eleven miles from Salt River— Got to Bardstown, eleven miles further, about 4 o'clock, eat dinner; saw Mr Cape, and set out about 5 o'clock, and rode to a Mr Parker's, 7 or 8 miles, where we put up for the night. As I have described all this route before, when I travelled it last September, shall say very little of it now, except that there are a great number of houses and well improved farms between Louisville and Bardstown, and a number of streams of water which we now cross, scarcely fordable, had very little water in them when I travelled the road before— Unhappily for us, the house to-night was crowded with travellers; one of the handsome girls, which I mentioned at the house before, is married; the handsomest still single, and took a good many airs with the other travellers.

April 28—Slept rather uncomfortable last night; started early in the morning, and breakfasted at Wilson's, about 14 miles. Got to old Mrs. Harbison's, about 13 miles farther, where we prevailed upon the Girls to let us have a fowl, which our boy boiled; 4 or 5 dirty girls live here, and what is still worse, they have the itch. God help them— Staid here near 2 hours, and got to Danville a little before dark, 10 miles further.

April 29—Saw a good deal of company here; very much disturbed by a Political Club, who met in the room next where we slept, and kept us awake till 12

or 1 o'clock. This club is very commendable in a new country; it is composed of a number of the most respectable people in and near Danville, who meet every Saturday night to discuss politicks. Some pretty good speakers and some tolerable good arguments made use of last night. The dispute was, one side insisted: "That an Act of Assembly was no Law when it did not perfectly agree with the Constitution of the State." It was opposed by the other party, and a very long debate took place— Eat our breakfast here this morning, and set out about 9 o'clock, accompanied by Maj Quick; a very honest, clever Irishman found him to be. Was Major in the Illinois Regt till its dissolution; owns a good deal of property in this country, but lives in Old Virginia, where, I am informed, keeps a very hospitable house; has good acquaintance and interest in this country, and a jolly companion— As Colonel Harmar intended going to see Genl Wilkinson, went down Licks River to its mouth, about 11 miles, where we crossed Kentucky river; a steep, ugly descent to the river, and amazing perpendicular cliffs of rocks on the East shore, suppose 150 or 160 foot high; ferried over the river, and found our passage among the rocks to the top of the hill, and came to Mr Curds, where we received a very pressing invitation to dine, and paid as well for it; about twenty miles from here to Lexington; about 4 miles from Curds turned off the main road to the right, and six or seven miles farther came to Col Crocket's, a friend and relation of Major Quirk's, where we intend staying all night— Col Crocket was a Major in the Virginia Line last war; treated us extremely

kind indeed, a man very much respected and esteemed here; has a most excellent farm, and very well improved—

April 30—Slept very comfortable last night, got our breakfast in the morning and set out, accompanied by our friend, the Major, and Col Crocket, the latter having business 5 or 6 mile of the road we are going. Stopped at a very beautiful improved farm 4 miles from Col Crocket's where one Craig lives in an excellent stone house, (the only one I believe in all the settlement) is a Baptist preacher, and all the family very religious; must here remark that a greater part of the people in all this country are Baptists, and opposed to the other part of the community, which has no religion at all, and am informed that these Baptists are a very superstitious, hypocritical set, leading away all the lower class of people, Negroes, Servants, etc. Soon after leaving here Col Crocket left us, and we went on to Lexington, 10 or 12 miles from Col Crocket's—staid here to dine—did not go to Genl Wilkinson's, for Col Crocket told us that the day before yesterday he had left home on his way to Kaskaskais by water. Saw two Indian Prisoner boys here, who were brought from Danville, I think, for a cruel purpose, which was to be hunted by dogs, to teach them to follow Indians hereafter. There is a number of Indian Women and children at Danville, taken prisoners by Col Logan in the Shawness towns last fall, the men were all killed they could catch. Col Logan is much blamed in the country for suffering King Melunthy, of the Shawness, to be killed, after being prisoner some time; but for the other murdering he got credit, altho'

Congress had treated with them and taken them under protection. Had the pleasure of Major Reese, Capt Pierce Butler, Mr Barr and other company, drank some very bad wine indeed. Set out from here about 4 o'clock, accompanied by Mr Barr, Major Reese, and Major Quirks, all pretty well in for it. Mr Barr took us 3 or 4 miles out of our way to see his plantations, and Major Quirks left us with regret, being obliged to return to Louisville on business; got to Bryants Station, 5 or 6 miles from Lexington, a little before dark, when Major Reese and Mr Barr returned. Got in company with a set of those Baptists, who plagued us intolerably with their religion.

May 1.—Sick this morning drinking bad wine yesterday. Set out early in the morning and rode 5 miles to Grants Station to Breakfast; soon after leaving Grants overtook about 30 militia and 8 or 10 waggons going to Limestone for some arms, which old Virginia has sent to them for defence of their country; rode 15 miles to McClellans, where we dined, and 15 more to the Blue Licks or Licking river, where we got about sundown. Unhappily for Col Lyons was not at home, but was treated very well by a young man who kept his house; was much disturbed by the militia arriving about 9 o'clock and making a confounded noise. Still boiling salt here in 30 or 40 kettles.

May 2—The militia all up by daylight, and with their usual noise of drinking drams and firing their rifles left us; we breakfasted and set out at half past 8 o'clock, my horse exceeding tired, which obliged the Colonel and me to take turns

in walking. Halted 10 miles from Blue Licks to feed our horses,—no houses between the Blue Licks and the new town called Washington, 18 miles; had to carry corn for our horses; passed the militia again and got to the new town to dinner about 3 o'clock, where we staid some time to let the militia and their waggons get to Limestone, which is only about 5 miles from here, and arrived at Limestone ourselves about 6 o'clock, where much to our satisfaction we found Mr Pratt and the Barge, having arrived here the evening before last. He made one of the quickest passages from the Rapids here that was ever known. It is counted 240 or 250 miles, and he began his tour April 26th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and got here on the evening of the 30th, in less than five days without the assistance of a sail for 10 miles. Have a much more favorable opinion of Kentucky now, than when I travelled it before, as I saw it then to every disadvantage, such as sickly people, no herbage, little water; which gave everything an unfavorable appearance; now I see it in its greatest perfection, for the hot sun has not yet dried up the waters, nor stagnated or putrified any pools to increase sickness, but in the full bloom of spring every thing has put forth, and the herbage is a foot high throughout all the country. Natural pastures of the finest clover you will travel thro' for days together, and every once and a while refresh yourself at a cooling spring.

The stout, tall Oak, with the shell Bark Hickory, Poplar, Maple, &c., is but the second rate land, but when you see the mighty Black Walnuts, numberless wild Cherry trees, and honey Locust, &c.,

which is very common near Danville, and from Kentucky river on the waters of Elkhorn to Lexington and so beyond, every once and a while with difficulty peeping thro' large cane Brakes, you would think you had got into a second Paradise, and nature left you nothing to wish for. Stock of all kind increase very fast, and there is no necessity for keeping them up or foddering any part of the winter, for even when the snow is on the ground they feast deliciously on the Cane Brakes. It is undoubtedly one of the finest countries for cultivation that ever I saw, but in dry seasons there is very little water, which naturally leads to sickness. At Limestone a few Shawness Indians have come in with five or six prisoners, to exchange for some of theirs at Danville; this business is transacted by the people themselves, who take prisoners and exchange them at pleasure, and if Mr Wolfe (who is chief of the Indians here) don't look sharp, he and his people will be caught in a trap that they won't soon extricate themselves from, and even if the Wolf should escape the snare, some of our innocent sheep will suffer, before he returns to his town, so I dont know which is the worse the Indians or the people of this country.

May 3—Col Harmar went over to see the Indians this morning in the Barge, accompanied by Colonels Boon and Patterson, who is about the exchange of prisoners; fetched several of the Indians over to Limestone with us, and a handsome prisoner girl, I suppose about 16 or 17 years old, who has been prisoner a long time; her father met her on the Bank in the most affectionate manner, but she did not know him, nor could she

speak any English, but seemed a good deal surprised when she was told that was her father, and much more dejected when she found she was to be taken from the Indians, perhaps forever— Left Limestone at 10 o'clock, and lay all night at anchor a few miles above the 3d Island from Limestone; perhaps went to-day 25 miles.

May 4—Set off early, rowed easy, and reached the mouth of Sciota a little before sundown, where we lay all night— about 35 miles to-day.

May 5—Had a very severe storm last night of thunder, lightning, rain and wind. The Barge rode it out tolerable well; we only got a little wet— These kind of storms are frequent on the Ohio river, but seldom last more than 15 or 20 minutes— Water rising to-day a little, and very strong; went about 30 miles.

May 6—Middling strong water; passed Great and Little Sandy rivers; about sundown passed the Guyadot, and lay all night about five miles above it— 35 miles to-day, or more.

May 7—Got to Great Kenhawa this evening, about 9 o'clock; a hard days row; suppose 35 miles.

May 8—Did not leave Kenhawa till 10 o'clock, but it is very still water to the little Falls— Got within 6 or 7 miles of them this evening— Suppose to go to-day 33 or 34 miles—

May 9—River rose again yesterday; hard water over the little Falls and above; lay all night a little below Devil Hole Creek— Went to-day 33 or 34 miles.

May 10—Started early; halted a few minutes at Bellville, where the Colonel determined to make the garrison, if possible, to-night— The men pulled exceeding hard all day, and at 11 o'clock at

night reached Fort Harmar—all well—Major Hamtramck has commanded here in the Colonels absence. Hear that the Indians have killed a family on Fish Creek, about two weeks ago, named Sims; also hear that the troops, raising and raised in the Eastern States, are all discharged. Received orders to collect the accounts of the Regt as soon as possible, and proceed to New York, to obtain a settlement for the troops to January 1st, 1787—

May 15—Left Fort Harmar 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the Barge, with Major Hamtramck on my way to New York, and arrived at Fort Steuben the 19th, about 8 o'clock in the morning. Met Capt Strong going to Muskingum. The Indians about a week ago killed one Purdy and his family, within a mile of Wheelin; all the people on the river moved into stations.

May 24—Left Fort Steuben early in the morning with Capt Mercer and Mr Schuyler in a boat. Major Hamtramck has got orders from Colonel Harmar to evacuate his garrison immediately, and take his troops to Fort Harmar. Suppose that some of the Regts are going to the Rapids, and more than probable a position will be taken on the Wabash. Arrived at Fort McIntosh this evening, night rather, as I suppose it was 12 or 1 o'clock.

May 25—Stayed with Capt Furguson to day and

May 26—Rode to Fort Pitt—from unavoidable accidents was prevented leaving here for New York till

June 5—In the morning, when I set out; and God send I may succeed in all my wishes, and have a safe return, says

E. BEATTY

DIARY
OF GOVERNOR SAMUEL WARD
DELEGATE FROM RHODE ISLAND
IN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1774-1776

Part I

PRELIMINARY NOTE.—The halo of glory with which the imagination encircles the heads of our forefathers of the American Revolution, excites a tribute of praise that cannot be exaggerated. Such God-fearing, noble men deserve all the grateful homage that we pay to their memories. The purity of motive, the heroic stainlessness of soul that characterized them, should rouse us to an honorable emulation. It is well that such men lived, to transmit such a record of exalted lives to ennoble our ideal of human nature. The patriots who formed the Continental Congress, who chose George Washington for Commander-in-Chief, and defied the arbitrary tyranny of their hitherto loved mother country, were actuated by the noblest purposes. Among their laurelled ranks we find the name of one whose memory Rhode Island cherishes with profound respect and admiration; Governor Samuel Ward of that Colony. This high-minded statesman was born in Newport, R. I., May 27, 1725. The second son of Governor Richard Ward, of an ancient family settled in that Colony; he also claimed descent from the celebrated Roger Williams. Receiving a very thorough education, and residing in Newport until he was twenty years of age, he then removed to Westerly, R. I., married Anna Ray, and established himself in active agricultural and mercantile pursuits, in which he was very

successful. He rapidly rose to prominence and wealth, and numbered among his friends the distinguished philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, who long maintained a correspondence with Samuel Ward's sister-in-law, Catharine Ray. In 1756, Mr. Ward was elected from Westerly to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and acquired great distinction in that body during the ensuing three years, speedily winning for himself the commanding influence and respect that his noble character and talents deserved. In 1758, during the French war, he was one of the two delegates representing Rhode Island in the Convention, called at Hartford by the Earl of Loudon, to settle the quotas of New England troops. In 1761, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Colony, and in May, 1762, while holding this office, was elected Governor. In 1764, he became one of the original trustees of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, exerting himself actively in its foundation. His son, Lieut. Colonel Samuel Ward, was graduated with high honors in one of its earliest classes. In 1765, he was re-elected Governor, and immediately took a strong stand against the oppressive Stamp Act, as soon as passed by Parliament. The Governors of all the Colonies but one took the oath to enforce this odious measure: "Samuel Ward, 'the Governor of Rhode Island, stood alone in his patriotic refusal,'" say the historians Bancroft and Arnold. Mr. Ward was re-elected Governor the following year, residing in Newport while in office. After the expiration of his third term, he returned to Westerly, where he remained until 1774, closely watching events, and

addressing the most eloquent and patriotic letters to animate his countrymen in the cause of liberty. On the 15th of June, 1774, Samuel Ward and Stephen Hopkins were elected the first delegates from any Colony to the Continental Congress. That remarkable body of patriots met in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. Governor Ward's diary will relate its own story. It will be seen that he constantly presided over Congress, as chairman when in Committee of the Whole, from May 19, 1775, to March 13, 1776. He was a member of the standing Committee of Claims, chairman of the important secret committee, and, in addition, was appointed on a great number of special committees. As chairman of the Committee of the Whole, he reported in favor of electing a General for the Continental forces, June 15, 1775, the choice of Congress unanimously falling on Colonel George Washington, then, as before, a delegate from Virginia, and with whom Governor Ward had become intimately acquainted. What is preserved of their subsequent correspondence is very interesting.

JOHN WARD

New York City.

DIARY—FIRST CONGRESS.—"Arrived in Philadelphia 30th August, 1774, in the evening.—August 31st. In the forenoon the Delegates from South Carolina and some gentlemen of the City came to see me, soon after the Delegates from Boston, New Hampshire and of the City (save those of the town), and the *Farmer* (Mr. John Dickinson), in the

afternoon several gentlemen of the City; Mr. Hopkins and Lady and the Delegates from Connecticut arrived. September 1st. The Delegates from New Jersies, and two from the Province of New York arrived; conversed with many Delegates, and at evening had a meeting at the New Tavern, and took a list of those present, in all twenty-five.—2d. Four of the Delegates from Virginia, and one from the lower Counties (Delaware) arrived; met in the evening. Bells rang.—3d. The Delegates from Maryland arrived. (Frequent conversations.)—4th. More Delegates from Virginia.—5th. Met at the New Tavern; went to Carpenter's Hall, and, liking the place, agreed to hold the Congress there; took a list of the Delegates, chose the Honorable Peyton Randolph Esq. President, and Mr. Charles Thompson Secretary; read the appointments of the Delegates; considered of the manner of each Colony's voting and rules for regulating the business; but adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.—6th. Met at ten o'clock, each Colony to have one vote. No person to speak twice without leave of the Congress. No question of importance to be determined the same day as proposed, unless by consent; To keep the proceedings secret, until it shall be determined to make them public. A Committee to state the rights of the Colonies, the violations, and the means of redress, etc. A Committee to report the Statutes affecting trade. Mr. Duché desired to open by prayer to-morrow at nine o'clock. Use of the library offered and thanks returned. (About two o'clock an account arrived of the troops and fleets cannonading the town of Boston, etc., which occasioned an

adjournment to five o'clock, P. M.,)—Sept. 7th. Mr. Duché read prayers and lessons, and concluded with one of the most sublime, catholic, well-adapted prayers I ever heard. Thanks for it, and presented by Mr. Cushing and Mr. Ward. A Committee of two from each Colony appointed to prepare a statement of the rights of the Colonists, the infringements of those rights and the means of redress. A committee to report what Acts of Parliament affect the trade of the Colonies. (45 members present.) Door keepers appointed.—8th. The Committees met, entered into the subject, and adjourned. Accounts arrived that the news from Boston was not true.—9th. The Committee met, agreed to found our rights upon the laws of Nature, the principles of the English Constitution, and charters and compacts; ordered a Sub-Committee to draw up a Statement of Rights.—10th. Met, added two to the Sub-Committee; which sat, and considered the subject, and adjourned to nine o'clock on Monday.—12th. The Sub-Committee met, made some progress in stating the Rights and adjourned. (Some North Carolina Delegates arrived.)—13th. The Sub-Committee met and went on with the business, and adjourned.—14th. The Sub-Committee met, and reported to the great Committee, who appointed next morning for the consideration of the report. A Sub-Committee appointed to state the infringements of our rights.—15th. The large Committee met, went on with the report, and adjourned.—16th. The large Committee met, resumed the business and adjourned.—17th. The Congress met, considered the

situation and conduct of the County of Suffolk, approved their conduct, and recommended to them to persevere according to their Resolutions, as formed at a late County meeting; and recommended to the several Colonies to continue donations as long as necessary. (Mr. Hopkins sick.)—19th. The Congress met, and resumed the business, and adjourned. The Committee met, resumed the consideration of Rights, and adjourned. (Mr. Hopkins sick.)—20th. The Committee met, resumed etc., and adjourned. (Mr. Hopkins sick.)—21st. The Committee met, resumed, and adjourned. (Mr. Hopkins sick.) Desired a Congress to be held.—22d. The Congress met, made and ordered public a request to the merchants not to import, and also to direct a delay of orders already sent, until the Congress came to resolutions on that point. The Committee met afterwards.—23d. The Committee met and considered grievances, and adjourned.—24th. Congress met, considered rights, grievances, and ways and means, and adjourned.—26th. The Congress met, agreed upon non-importation, and adjourned.—27th. Congress met and considered non-importation and non-exportation.—28th. The Congress met. A plan of union between Great Britain and the Colonies presented by Mr. Galloway, considered, not committed, but ordered to lie on the table.—29th. The Congress met, considered a non-importation of all dutiable goods, and a non-exportation to Great Britain, and adjourned.—30th. The Congress met, went on with Means, etc. October 1st. The Congress met, went on with Ways and Means. A new member from New

York.—3d. The Congress met, considered the Address to the King, and adjourned.—4th. Met, and gave instructions to the Committees for addressing, etc.—5th. Met, and gave another instruction, considered of non-importation.—6th. Met, considered non-importation of some dutied articles, and prohibited it. Non-exportation of particular articles dropped. Received letters by express from Boston, laying before us the distressed state of the town, and desiring our advice. Referred until to-morrow.—7th. Met, and appointed a Committee to write to General Gage; and the Committee of Correspondence considered the instructions to be given the Committee.—8th. Met. The Committee reported a letter to the General, which was recommitted, and reported again at six o'clock. Not being a Quorum from some Colonies, we adjourned.—10th. Met, and gave instructions to the Committee, and approved a letter to Gage.—11th. Met, finished the resolves relative to the Massachusetts, and dismissed the Express.—12th. Met, considered the Bill of Rights.—(That relative to Statutes, and that mentioning our Fathers having not forfeited by emigration, etc., I did not like.)—13th. Met, considered of the right of Parliament to regulate trade. (Mr. Hopkins for some of the modes proposed. I was for none.)—14th. Met, pursued the subject, adopted a plan founded on consent.—15th. Met, considered grievances.—17th. Met, enumerated grievances. Articles of non-importation considered. Mr. Dickinson joined us.—18th. Met, completed the Association, read the memorial to the People of England.—19th.

Met, and read the memorial to the Americans.—20th. Met, considered the memorial, and signed the Association.—21st. Met, entered into several resolves, re-committed the petition to the King.—22d. Met, dismissed the plan for a union, etc., (Mr. Hopkins for the plan, I against it), read several letters, etc.—24th. Met, read, and recommitted the letter to Canada; read the address to the King; gave directions for printing the proceedings.—25th. Met, appointed letters to be written to Georgia, etc., made some resolves, ordered a piece of plate for the Secretary, £50 sterling.—26th. Met, signed the petition to the King, finished the memorial to Canada, and some other matters and rose.—27th. Settled my accounts, etc.—28th. Rainy.—29th. Set out for home, dined in Bristol, at Wyse's, and lodged in Princetown, at one Mr. Hayes'.—30th. Pursued my journey, dined at Woodbridge, at Dawson's, lodged at Elizabethtown, at Graham's.—31st. Pursued my journey, dined at S—, lodged at Kingsbridge, at Caleb Hyatt's, and left my mare there (sadly foundered).—Nov, 1st. Went on, dined at Dr. Haviland's, in Rye, 31 miles from New York, lodged at Quintard's, in Norwalk.—2d. Pursued my journey, dined at Capt. Benjamin's, in Stratford, and lodged at Burr's, in New Haven. The General Assembly sitting approved the proceedings of the Congress, etc.—3d. Pursued my journey, dined at Stone's, in Guilford, and lodged at Parson's, in Lyme.—4th. Pursued my journey, dined at Thomas Allen's, at New London, and got home (at Westerly) at dark.

QUINIBEQUY

A CHAPTER FROM CHAMPLAIN'S VOYAGES,
*Translated from the text of 1632, for the Magazine of
American History*

Skirting the coast to the westward (from Norumbegue) the mountains of Bedabedec were passed, and we perceived the mouth of the river, which large vessels may enter, but within which there are several reefs which must be avoided—the lead in hand—making about eight leagues; hugging the coast to the westward, we passed a number of islands and rocks which jut out a league into the sea, until we came to an island ten leagues distant from Quinibequy, where at its opening there is an island of considerable elevation, which we called the Tortoise, and between this and the main land there are some scattered rocks which are covered at high tide; nevertheless, the sea is seen breaking over them. The island of the Tortoise and the river are south-west and north-north-west. At the mouth of the river there are two islands of equal size which make the channel, one on one side, and one on the other, and about three hundred feet within there are two rocks upon which there is no wood, but only a little grass. We dropped anchor at three hundred feet from the mouth, where there are five or six fathoms of water. I resolved to go up to see the head of the river, and the Savages who lived upon it. After some leagues, our vessel was nearly lost upon a rock which we scraped in our passage. Further on we found two canoes which had come out in pursuit of birds, most of which moult in this season of the year, and can not fly. We hailed

these Savages, who guided us—and going further on, to visit their captain whom they call Manthoumermer, after making seven or eight leagues, we passed by sundry islands, straits and streams which empty into the river, where I saw some fine meadow land: and coasting along an island about four leagues length they brought us to the place where their chief was with twenty-five or thirty savages, who, as soon as he saw that we had cast anchor, came to us in a canoe, a little apart from five others, in which his companions were. Approaching near to our vessel, he made us a speech in which he made us to understand how delighted he was to see us, and that he desired our alliance, and to make peace with their enemies by our help, and saying that the next day he would send word to two other Savage Captains who were in the interior, one named Marchim, and the other Sazinou, chief of the river of Quinibequy.

The next day they guided us, descending the river by a route different from that we had taken, towards a lake; and passing by the island, they left each one an arrow near a head land by which the savages pass, and they believe that if they omit to do this some disaster will happen to them, to which the devil persuades them, as they live in superstition, and do many other things of this kind.

Beyond this headland we passed a very narrow rapid, but not without great difficulty; for although the wind was favorable and fresh, and we filled our sails to the utmost possible extent, yet we were not able to pass it in this way, and were obliged to fasten a hauser to the trees on shore, and all of us to pull upon it. So

what with hard work, and aided by the wind, which was in our favor, we got over. The savages who were with us carried their canoes over land, not being able to pass with their paddles. After passing this rapid we saw some fine meadow land. I was greatly surprised at these rapids, because descending we had found the tide quite favorable, but at the rapids we found it quite the other way, and having passed them it again descended as before, much to our satisfaction.

Pursuing our route we came to the lake which is three or four leagues long, in which there are some islands, and into which descend two rivers, that of Quinibequy, which comes from the north-northeast, and the other from the north-west, by which Marchim and Sazinou were to come, whom having waited for all day and seeing that they did not come we resolved to employ the time. We accordingly raised anchor, and two of the Savages coming with us as our guides, we dropped anchor at the mouth of the river where we caught a quantity of many kinds of excellent fish; our Savages, however, went hunting, but did not return to us. The course by which we descended the said river is much surer and better than that in which we had been before. The island of the Tortoise, which is before the mouth of the said river, is in 44 degrees of latitude, and 19 degrees 4 minutes declination by the compass. About four leagues distant to seaward there are toward the south-east three little islands where the English fish for cod. By this river the country is traversed as far as Quebec. Some fifty leagues north only a land traverse of two leagues after which another little river is

entered, which flows into the great river Saint Laurent. This river of Quinibequy is quite dangerous for vessels a half league up, because of the shallow water, heavy tides, rocks and bottom inside as well as outside. But there is a very good channel if it were well surveyed. The little of the country that I saw on the banks is very poor; nothing but rocks on every side. There are numbers of small oaks, but very little tillable land. This place abounds with fish as is also reported of the other rivers about here. The people live in the same manner as those of our settlement, and we were told that the Savages, who sowed (*le blé d'Inde*) Indian corn, were far in the interior, and that they abandoned doing so on the coast because of their wars with their neighbors who come to carry it off. This is all that I could learn concerning this place, which I believe to be no better than others.

The savages who inhabit this coast are very limited in number. During the winters, during the heaviest snows, they hunt the Elk and other animals, which are their chief food; when the snows are light, it is by no means to their advantage, the more so because they can take none, except by enormous labors, which is the cause of great hardship and suffering to them. When they do not go to the chase they live upon a shell fish, called (*coque*) cockles. They dress themselves in winter in good furs of Beaver and Elk. The women make all the clothes, but not so neatly that the flesh is not visible under the armpits, not knowing enough to make them any better. When they go to the chase, they carry a sort of racket,

twice as large as those used on our side, which they fasten beneath their feet, and thus travel over the snow without sinking in, and all together, women and children, as well as the men, seek the trail of animals; which, having found, they follow until they catch sight of the animal, when they draw upon it with their bows, or kill it with blows from swords inserted in the end of a half pike, which is easy enough, because these animals can not travel over the snow without sinking in; after which the women and children come up and house it and cure it; after which they return to see if they can not find any more.

Sailing along the coast, we came to anchor to the lee of a little island behind the mainland, where we saw more than eighty Savages, who ran along the coast to see us, dancing and showing by signs the pleasure they had. I went to explore an island, where all that I saw was pleasant to view, there being fine oaks and walnut trees, the land cleared, and abundance of vines, which bear fine grapes in the season; they were the first which I had seen on all these coasts, from the "*Cap de la Héve*." We called it the island of Bacchus. The tide being full, we raised anchor, and entered into a little river, which we could not do before, because of a bar in the harbor, on which at low tide there is only a half fathom of water, at high tide a fathom and a half; when within there are three, four, five and six. As we dropped anchor there a number of Savages came down to us to the river bank, and began to dance. Their Captain, whom they called Honemetchin, was not with them. He arrived two or three hours later with

two canoes, and made several times the circuit of our vessel. These people shave the hair from the skull quite high up, and the rest, which they wear quite long, they comb and twist behind in many different ways quite neatly with feathers, which they fasten on their heads. They paint their faces in black and red, like the other Savages I have seen. They are an agile people, and their bodies well formed. Their arms are pikes, clubs, bows and arrows, in the ends of which they fasten the tail of a fish called *Signoc*; others are fitted with bones, and others are all wood. They till and cultivate the earth, a thing which we had not before seen. Instead of ploughs, they use an instrument of hard wood, made in the form of a spade. This river the inhabitants of the country call Chouacoet.

I landed to see their tillage on the river bank, and saw their corn, which is (*blé d'Inde*) Indian corn; they raise it in gardens, sewing three or four grains in one place, after which they gather around them with the scales of the aforesaid *Signoc* a quantity of earth; then three feet distant they sow as much more, and so consecutively. Among this corn at each tuft they plant three or four Brazil beans, which come up of various colors. When they are large, they twine about the aforesaid corn, which grows to the height of five or six feet, and they keep the ground quite free from weeds. We saw there quantities of pumpkins, squash, and (*petum*) tobacco, which they also cultivate. The Indian corn which I saw was then two feet high; there was some three. They sow in May, and harvest in September. As for the beans,

they were beginning to flower, as also the squash and pumpkins. I saw a great quantity of nuts, which are small in size and divided into many quarters. There were none as yet upon the trees, but we found enough on the ground, which had fallen the previous season. There were also abundance of vines, upon which there were fine grapes, of which we made excellent verjuice, and the like of which we had only seen on the isle of Bacchus, distant from this river nearly two leagues. Their fixed habitations, their tillage and the fine trees led me to the opinion that the air is milder and better than where we wintered or elsewhere on the coast. The woods inland are quite open, although full of oak, beech, ash and elm trees. In the water regions there are quantities of willows. The Savages always remain in this spot, and have a great hut, surrounded by palisades made of quite large trees, set the one against the other, to which they withdraw when their enemies make war upon them; and they cover their huts with the bark of the oak. This spot is very pleasant and agreeable as possible; the river, which abounds in fish, is skirted by meadow land. At its mouth there is a little island, where a good fortress could be built, and one would be in security.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND

From the Merchants Map of Commerce. By Lewis Roberts. Fourth Edition. Folio, London, 1700

The chief Town of *New England*, for Trade, and every other respects, is *Boston*, of late very much enlarged; it hath two Meeting-houses, about a thousand

Families; the building for the generality with Timber, a few with Brick; but most Brick Chimneys: a State house newly erected in the middle of the great street; *Charlestown* is not much increased in building, and hath but a small Trade; *Salem* much increased in buildings and Trade, by reason of the Fish there, and at *Marblehead*, the next neighbours: *Pescataqua* River affords Timber, Pipe-staves, Boards, Masts, as also Fish from *Isle-shoals*, thrive much, and begin to draw a Trade. These are all the most remarkable places, or Sea-Ports for Traffick at present; *Plimouth* Jurisdiction, *Connectacut* Jurisdiction, and all the Towns upon that River, as also *New-Haven* Jurisdiction, and Towns there, afford little else but Provisions, with which they supply this Town of *Boston*, and the *Dutch* at *Manatos*: as indeed all other Island Plantations and Islands do, as *Martin's* Vineyard, *Road* Island, *Long* Island, *Shelter* Island, &c., and so all other Parts and Islands to the Eastward, which are but so many scattered petty places, where people raise only Provisions; of which all that possibly they can spare, is brought by Trading Boats to *Boston*, which is the Centre.

The Governour, as also all other Magistrates, and subordinate officers, are all chosen by the major part of the Free-men annually; but none is made free until first he is a member of some Congregational Church here; for their Religion is Protestantism, indifferent between Independent and Presbyterian; here is no Toleration for Anabaptists, Papists, nor Quakers; nor any such Sectaries that are apt to sow Sedition, or disturb the Peace. But such as will sit down and attend the ways of God, though they join not with

them, may be quiet. But no Children are permitted Baptism, except either the Father, or Mother, or both, be a member of some Congregation. But now of late, if the Grandfather, &c., do present the child, he being a member though the Father and Mother be none, it is accepted.

The chief places for to Ride, Load and Unload, are *Boston*, *Charlestown*, *Salem*, *Pescataqua*, where any Ship of any burden may come.

Here is a Mint set up a few years since, and coins only Silver, 12 d, 6 d, 3 d. which was occasioned by some, who brought many base new *Peru* pieces of Eight; which being discovered, an Act was made against them that they should not go for current payment: So the people into whose hands they were scattered, were hereby necessitated to have them refined, and so coined, which was according to the Standard; and though there was much loss, yet something was saved. *Mexico* and *Sevil* Rials of Eight, pass for five shillings *per* piece, and so the smaller proportionally; in Coinage they will yield 5 s, 3 d, if good, all charge deducted. Now, to carry out above five pounds at a time for necessary expenses; here is no rising or falling of money; If Bullion were brought in and coined, it would turn to account, and purchase the goods of the Countrey, sooner than Goods, and cheaper.

Accounts are kept by Merchants; such as can do it according to the *Italian* manner, and express their moneys by pounds, shillings, pence.

Interest is set by Law, not to exceed eight *per cent per ann.*

Our Weight is according to the *Eng-*

lish, 112 to the Hundred *Averdupois*, sixteen ounces to the pound ; Silk, Silver, *Troy* weight.

The dry measure for Corn, Salt, &c., is by the *Winchester* Bushel strik'd ; Coals, Apples, Onions, &c., heapt ; A Boad and Shoes all one measure : Wine, Oyl, and all liquid measure by the Gallon. The long measure is Ell of 45 Inches, and Yard of 36 Inches, as in *England*.

They are not yet come so high as to transport manufactures of their own, for they cannot supply themselves. The Commodities Exported, are Fish, Beef, Pork, Bisket, Flour, some Corn sometimes, Beaver, Musk-skins, Otter-skins, Pipe-staves, Boards, Masts.

All sorts of Foreign Commodities will vend here, if such as the Countrey affords will purchase them with the Commodities above exprest, and they are still cloathed with *English* Drapery ; for the colours, the newest are now best in request ; for the quantity, all sorts of course and fine Linnen and Woollen, Shoes, Stockings, Thread, Buttons, and Pedlery Ware ; Silks, Ribonds, Lace, Pewter, Lead, Shot, Powder, Small Artillery ; Mault, Wines, Strong-waters, Oyls, Fruits, Salt, &c., for take notice, we as other Plantations, want almost everything, but the particulars above express'd ; I think scarce a hundred thousand pounds do suffice *per annum*, the *English* in these parts.

Here is as yet no Society begun to encourage Trade ; and the encouragement to manufacture will be of necessity as people grow numerous. Monopoly here is none, only the Trade with the *Indians* for Poultry is committed to a few. Nothing is prohibited but Provisions, which is forfeited if it be landed without License.

For Custom, &c, here is none upon any Commodity, from any parts brought in by Inhabitant or Stranger, either for Importation or Exportation of ought ; only upon Wines and Strong-waters, which pay Importation, Canary, Malago, and Sherry, ten shillings *per* Butt ; *Madira*, *Lisbon* and *Greek*, six shillings eight pence *per* Pipe ; Fial, five shillings *per* Pipe : all Strong-Waters, forty shillings *per* tun, to make Entry of them before Landing, or else forfeited.

Consolage none ; Factorage, from five to ten *per cent* for sales and returns. No Rate set, but as the Principal and Factor agree ; other charges are Boat-hire, Wharfage, Porterage and Ware-house room.

For Tret, allowance or overplus, &c, is none allowed here yet ; only Custom hath crept upon us in the sale of Sugar to allow for Tare of the Cask, as it is in *London*.

The most of our Negotiation (for want of money) is in a way of bartering, and do agree in what Commodities to pay, and at what rates and time.

Little shipping here, but small Croft, from twenty to eighty and an hundred Tuns ; and most Catches employed to the Western Islands, *Madara*, *Virginia* and *Carribbe* Islands ; few or no Nation but our own frequent here.

The chief Fishing is made dry, Dry Cod, or Poor Jack, which is taken by hook and line in Shallops ; the seasons the Spring and Fall ; the time for lading the Spring Fish, which is the best, is in *June* ; the Fall Fish in *October*, or thereabouts, a little more or less, sold by the Quintal or hundred weight ; price, ordinarily thirty-two, thirty, and twenty-eight Reals *per* Quintal. It is transported by Ships (that do come to buy it)

to *Bilboa*, when we had peace with *Spain*; the refuse Fish and Maycrils go to the Western and *Carribbe* Islands; here is a beginning to make Barrel Cod and Corr-Fish for *France*.

Fraight ordinarily, three pounds from *London*; back, three pounds ten shillings, and some Goods four pounds *per* Tun, and 3 l. to 3 l. 10 s. to *Barbado's* and Western Islands little or no Inland carriage.

Here is no discouragement given to any Foreiner to hinder Trade, but many freely come, and behaving themselves civilly, and have as free liberty to sell and buy as any Inhabitant; the more is the pity, I think.

Here is no Office of Assurance, nor scarce any that make any private Contract in that respect; What is that way done, is done in *England* by advice.

Bank here is none, neither are here men capable of it, but were here those of ability and understood it, and resolved upon it, it would draw all the profit of those poor parts into it.

NOTES

CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The original enlistment papers of a troop of Col. Emmerick's dragoons, enlisted in Westchester County, in 1778 and 1779, were recently shown me by a gentleman resident in that County, to whom they belonged. They are fifty in number, in perfect preservation, printed on a single page of foolscap size, the blanks filled up by the enlisting officer, and are all signed by the respective men;—a minority only making their marks. Immediately fol-

lowing is the certificate of the Justice of the Peace, before whom the enlistment was signed, and the oath of fidelity taken, who in almost every instance was David Oakley—a well known old Westchester name.

The following is a perfect copy of one of the papers, the italics denoting the blanks in the original filled up in writing. "I *Gilbert Lounsbury*, of the County of *Westchester* in *New York Government*, aged 25 years, by trade a *carpenter*, declare that I am a *true and lawful subject to his Majesty King George the Third*, and that I have no Rupture, nor ever was troubled with Fits; that I am not disabled by lameness or otherwise, and that I have voluntarily inlisted myself to serve his Majesty King *GEORGE* the Third, as a Private *Dragoon* during the present Rebellion or Disturbance in America, in a corps of Provincial Chasseurs, whereof *ANDREAS EMMERICK Esq., is Lt. Col. Commander*, and that I have received the enlisting moneys I agreed for.

Witness my Hand this 10 Day of May, 1877. *Gilbert Lounsbury.*"

"This is to certify that the above-named *Gilbert Lounsbury* came before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Westchester*, and declared he had voluntarily inlisted himself to serve his Majesty King *GEORGE* the Third, in the above mentioned *Corps of Provincial Chasseurs*, and doth acknowledge to have heard read unto him the Second and Sixth Sections of the Articles of War, against Mutiny and Desertion, and took the oath of Fidelity mentioned in the Articles of War.

Sworn before me, this *first* Day of *August*, 1778.

David Oakley, Justice."

Of the fifty in the annexed list, thirty-four are those of Westchester men, and they are so familiar at this day, that they read like the jury lists published in the White-plains paper now. There is no county in the Union where the old people have stuck to their old homes more closely than in Westchester, and as every family had members on each side in the Revolution, and in many cases on both sides alternately, this fact is not at all singular. As to their occupations they were "husbandmen" and mechanics, the former slightly the more numerous, and their ages varied from seventeen to forty.

There were in the troop, one New York City man, one Long Islander from Queens County, one man from Fairfield, now Bridgeport, in Connecticut, two Pennsylvanians, two Jerseymen, six natives of "Old England," which term was universally used in, and before the Revolution to distinguish Englishmen born in England, from those born in America, for both were "Englishmen," of course, in fact and in law. And there was also one trooper described as "of the Empire of Germany."

The list of the troop is carefully made from the original documents. It is very interesting, and strikingly illustrative of the famous "Neutral Ground" of history, romance, and song. The commander of the troop was Captain Benjamin Ogden, many of the enlistment papers bearing his name endorsed upon them.

Natives of Westchester.—Shubal Kniffin, John Brown, Philip Hunt, Jacob Van Tassel, Anthony Beateleburn, Gilbert Lounsberry, Benjamin Golden, Stephen Smith, William Akerly, John Baisley, James Simmons, Jesse Purdy, David

Lyons, Reuben Akerly, Robert Crooker, Joseph McKeel, Shubal Merrit, Gilbert Deane, Stephen Sherwood, Caleb Griffin, William Davenport, Thomas Bird, Abraham Brundige, Thomas Briggs, John Vail, Joseph Sutton, Nehemiah Marshall, Abraham Akerly, Thomas Green, Samuel Cornell, Benjamin Castin, Gilbert Dickinson, John Anderson, Joshua Taylor. *New York City*, Jacob Chappell. *Queens County*, L. I., Charles Justice. *Connecticut*, Ephraim Seely of Fairfield. *Pennsylvania*, William McCarley of Chester County. Jasper Leesley of Phil. *New Jersey*, Gershom Hilyard of Somerset, Jeremiah Hemsted of Middlesex. "*Old England*," John Hamilton of Cumberland, Richard Rogers of Chester, John Ambler of Yorkshire, John Foster of Staffordshire, John Ellis of Suffolk. *Germany*, Gotfried Fehr.

GUY OF SCARSDALE.

SLAUGHTER OF GREEKS AND ROMANS. Harrison, who was born in 1773, and elected President in 1840, was in one sense a fair representative of the educated men of that day, who drew their sources of inspiration from classic lore. Mr. Webster was asked by him to revise his inaugural. A few hours later, the great orator returned to his quarters at the hotel, heated and fatigued. "Where have you been, Mr. Webster," a gentleman remarked to him, "that you are so disturbed?" "Ah, my friend," said he, "if you but knew how many Greeks and Romans I have slain this day."

The document still retains abundant allusions to the political forms of Rome and Athens, and the names of Cæsar, Octavius, Antony, the elder Brutus, the

Curtii and Decii still survive the massacre. What names Mr. Webster sacrificed in his hecatomb are matter of curious inquiry which only the draft of the inaugural itself can satisfy.

J. A. S.

UNSUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ILLINOIS IN 1764.—We hear that on the 27th of February last, Major Loftus was ordered with the 22d regiment, consisting of about 300 Men, from Mobile, to proceed up the Mississippi and take possession of the Illenois, 500 leagues distant. That he found the Passage up the River very difficult, owing to the Rapidity of the Current, which retarded their March so much that they could scarce proceed Ten Miles a Day. And that on the 20th of March, having only got 70 Leagues up the River, their foremost Boat was attacked by the Indians, and in a few Minutes had six Men killed, and as many wounded. That the other Boats immediately attempted to land but were also very smartly fired upon. That Major Loftus having a few Days before lost 57 Men by Desertion, not knowing the Number of the Enemy, and being then at a Place called Le Roche Davoine, about 400 Leagues from the Illenois, thought it impracticable to fulfill his Orders, therefore returned to Pensacola.—*N. Y. Gazette, May 28, 1764.*

PETERSFILD.

THE FIRST BORN. In *Dutchess Co., N. Y.*—Died at Poughkeepsie, Mr. William Lawson, aged near 100 years. He was the first born white person in Dutchess Co.—*N. Y. Magazine, August, 1791.*

W. K.

THE TABLET IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.—Since the publication of our last number we have been shown a corrected page of the "Centenary edition" of Mr. Bancroft's History, (III. 519.) which restores the passage giving credit to New York as the originator of the Non-Importation Agreement, as it originally stood in the previous edition of this standard work. We hope that the Committee in charge of Independence Hall will conform the tablet to the historical truth. EDITOR.

OUR NATIONAL FLAG.—General Hamilton calls attention to two inadvertencies in his paper on "Our National Flag," which is the leading article in this number of the Magazine. On page 425, after "Oregon was admitted February 14, 1859," should follow *Kansas January 29, 1861.* On page 427, instead of "There are this day, the Centennial of its adoption, "thirty-six stars in the union of our Flag to be altered to thirty-seven stars July 4, 1877," the phrase should run *thirty seven stars to be altered to thirty-eight.* EDITOR.

QUERIES

NEW HAVEN CONVENTION 1778.—In 1778 John Cleves Symmes, then Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was appointed by the General Assembly of that State a Commissioner to go to New Haven to attend a convention of commissioners from other States, to settle the price of various articles of produce. Judge Symmes attended that Convention. Will some one tell us when it was held, what States were represented, who were the delegates, and what was done by the Convention? C. H. W.

INSCRIPTION AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Early explorers and navigators of the eastern shores N. E. States, its bays, estuaries, rivers and creeks, were in the habit of affixing plates of copper to prominent rocks or faces of bluffs, with the date, etc., engraved thereon, for the purpose of calling the attention of others to the fact that the place had been visited. Portsmouth, N. H., a quaint, historical city of the present and the past, has many such bays and creeks, where rock, islet or bluff was so adorned. I wish to ask if any one can tell what became of the copper plate that was attached to the face of a rocky islet in Sagamore Creek, above the bridge and nearly abreast of what was known as Beck's farm, twenty years ago or more perhaps?

Boys visiting this place tore the plate from its fastenings and sold it to a junk dealer in Portsmouth. CLEW GARNETT.

OBSERVANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTH DAY.—The birth day of Washington has become a national holiday, and is likely to remain so as long as the Republic lasts. His successor in office, John Adams, was complimented by the citizens of Massachusetts in 1798 by the celebration of his birth day with Military and Civil honors.

It is a curious circumstance that the birth day of Washington was first celebrated on the 11th of February; the eleven additional days required by New Style were added later. This mistake also occurred in regard to that of John Adams; at Newburyport and other places, the festivities were had on the 19th of October, 1798 (O. S.), and at Boston on the 30th of the same month (N. S.).

Are there instances of the public observance of the birth days of any other Presidents of the United States?

W. K.

THE PASSION FLOWER.—In your January number the naming of this sacramental flower is attributed to a German Jesuit, in 1692. Some years ago I became satisfied that that marvelous creation was carried to Europe as early as 1605—presented to Pope Paul V—and received its name from him. A Latin testimony to this effect was shown me by Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee, but I cannot now recall the authority. Will some one near a large library look into early botanical works and publish what he finds?

J. D. B.

REPLIES

WASHINGTON'S PORTRAITS.—(I. 55) In a work called "Washington and His Masonic Compeers," by Sydney Hayden, Athens, Pa., occurs a steel engraving of Washington. On p. 160 of same work is an account of the portrait from which the engraving is copied. The portrait was taken from life in 1794, by an artist named Williams, and is now in possession of Masonic Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, Virginia, of which lodge the President was a member. Fifty dollars was paid for the portrait. The engraving is a faithful copy, and both it and the portrait are remarkable for their want of resemblance to any other portrait of Washington in existence. If the name "Washington" was not at the bottom of the picture it would never be recognized as the likeness of one whose features are

so indelibly cut on the heart and memory of every American, that hardly any caricature except this one could disguise them. However, it is a historic picture, and prized very highly by the lodge, as the only masonic portrait of Washington ever painted.

H. E. H.

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 PORTRAIT OF GOVERNOR GRISWOLD.—(I. 53) The portrait in oil of Governor Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, was painted by Rembrant Peale, and was in the gallery of that artist, which was subsequently scattered through the country, a portion of the pictures being carried to Boston. Some twenty years ago a cousin of the family, while wandering about the streets of Boston waiting for his ship to sail, encountered what he believed to be the lost portrait in an out of the way picture gallery. Further information is desired. CRISP.

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 YANKEE DOODLE.—(I. 390.) The following extract from the *Gentlemen's Magazine* of March, 1783, may be of interest in connection with the query in your last number. "Your readers and the public must remember an object of compassion who used to sing ballads about the streets, and went by the vulgar appellation of *Yankee Doodle*, alluding to a song he sang about London, at the commencement of the American War; his real name was Thomas Poynton." PETERSFIELD.

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 ERKURIES BEATTY.—(I. 372.) The "Official Register" of the officers and non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of New Jersey, either regular or militia, does not contain Beatty's name

as having served in any capacity during the War of the Revolution in any New Jersey regiment.

Lieutenant Beatty's date of appointment as 2d Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania line, as given in the "Biographical Sketch" for the Magazine, is correct.

His subsequent commissions and offices are as follows; viz: I. Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Infantry, 2 June, 1778. II. Appointed "Adjutant" of the same and appointment announced by General Washington in General Orders of 17 May, 1780. III. Transferred to Third Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Infantry, 1 January, 1783. IV. Appointed "Regimental Paymaster," Third Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Infantry, 22 May, 1783. V. Appointed Brevet Captain, U. S. A., 30 September, 1783. VI. Honorably mustered out and discharged, 3 November, 1783. VII. Appointed Lieutenant First U. S. Infantry (now Third U. S. Infantry), 12 August, 1784. VIII. Appointed "Regimental Paymaster" First U. S. Infantry in Regimental Orders, dated Fort Harmar, Ohio, 7 August, 1786. IX. Promoted to be Captain, First U. S. Infantry, 29 September, 1789, but continued to act as Regimental Paymaster until 5 June, 1790. X. Promoted to be Major, First U. S. Infantry, 5 March, 1792. XI. Resigned, 27 November, 1792. A. B. G.

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 WILLIAM EUSTIS.—(I. 259, 394.) We thank W. K. for his reply in your last number to our Query in April, respecting the resignation of William Eustis as Secretary of War, though we had prev-

iously obtained the same information from an old file of the *National Intelligencer*, which he says "does not support the suggestion of a removal from office, made by G. W. C. in his query." We asked: "What was the date of Eustis' resignation, or removal, as it might more properly be called," fully understanding at the time all the circumstances of his leaving President Madison's cabinet, which we will now give in the words of the Historian of the War of 1812-15; Charles Jared Ingersoll, himself a prominent Democratic Member of Congress, and personally cognizant of the whole matter. He says: "When General Hull's surrender fell upon the executive at Washington like a thunderbolt, the Secretary of War was of course the person most seriously scathed. * * * His sacrifice to public indignation was deemed indispensable, not by the President, but by Members of Congress of his party, particularly the New England Democrats, of whom a self-created deputation waited on Doctor Eustis, and without the slightest hesitation on his part, prevailed on him forthwith manfully to resign." Technically, this was a *resignation*, but virtually a *removal*, dictated by his democratic friends to save the party from the odium brought upon it by Eustis' utter incompetency to perform the functions of his office. Of course the President, while yielding to the necessity of parting with him, said some soft words, and the *National Intelligencer*, the government organ, felt bound, for the peace of the party, to grind out an amiable and conciliatory editorial on the subject.

W. K. further remarks that we were "in error as to the fate of the public

archives." We anadvertently said *all*, instead of *some*, were destroyed in the burning of the Capitol; but W. K. is equally in error in stating that they "were removed to a place of safety before the enemy took possession of Washington." Late in the night preceding the capture of the city, when the enemy was very near, the Secretary of War, by command of the President, directed the removal of "the records," but the order was only partially carried out, as appears by Ingraham's admirable "Sketch of the Events which preceded the Capture of Washington, Aug. 24, 1814." He says, "It is a matter of history, and of lasting reproach to the British nation, that in violation of all the rules of civilized warfare, General Ross proceeded to destroy and lay waste the public buildings, monuments and property, including a valuable library, and some of the archives, in the most wanton manner, involving in their destruction many private dwellings and a great amount of private property." How many valuable documents were then lost may be inferred from the fact that this very resignation of a Cabinet Minister is not to be found in the State or War Departments. On this subject, a high official in Washington, who is himself in charge of most important government papers, writes to us: "The resignation of Eustis was probably burned with the records destroyed by the British when the city was captured."

As W. K. has attempted to correct us, we will return the compliment. He says that on the *thirteenth* of December, 1812, "the War Department was committed to the charge of the Secretary of State." If so, there must have been, for

at least five days, *two* heads to the War Department, as William Eustis officially signed papers on the *eighteenth* of December, 1812. See his letter to General Dearborn, of the 18th; and also of the same date, a communication to the Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives (State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. 1, page 327). G. W. C.

JUNE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Historical Society held its Regular Monthly Meeting on the evening of Tuesday, June 5th, 1877, the President, Frederic de Peyster, LL. D., in the Chair.

After the regular business the Librarian read a memorial of the late John Lothrop Motley, prepared by the Hon. John Jay, at the request of the Executive Committee, and presented the excuses of Mr. Jay for his absence. At the close of the reading Mr. Stevens moved that the memorial be spread upon the minutes, according to the usual custom. Objection being taken to some part of the paper, as implying a reflection upon the Government of the United States in the account given of the retirement of Mr. Motley from the missions of Vienna and London, on motion of Mr. George H. Moore the memorial was referred to the Executive Committee with power, which was accepted by the mover and acceded to by the Society.

The Paper of the evening was then read by Mr. James Parton; the subject, "The Feasts of our Forefathers." The announcement of a reading by this gentleman, who to humor and learning

unites a happy delivery, had drawn to the rooms of the Society a large and appreciative audience. The title of the paper scarcely expressed its full meaning, which was rather an account of the modes of life of our ancestors and the varieties of their food and its preparation by them, than a recital of their feasts. To quaint statement and occasional admirable declamation the orator added a delivery charming in its serenity and apparent unconsciousness of effect upon the audience.

The Society held a special meeting Thursday evening, the 14th of June, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Flag of the United States, when Major-General Schuyler Hamilton, the historian of the flag, delivered an address prepared at the request of the Society. The President of the Society, Frederic de Peyster, LL. D., opened the proceedings in a few appropriate words, after which a large number of new members were admitted. General Hamilton then read his Paper, which was received with applause by the large and fashionable audience.

We do not enter here into any detail of this instructive sketch, as it is to be found printed in full as the leading article of this number of the Magazine.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the orator, and the Society adjourned till the first Tuesday of October.

Thus closed a season memorable in the annals of the Society, in its celebration of three important incidents in the history of the City, State and Nation; the battle of Harlem Plains, the adoption of the Constitution of the State and of the Flag of the Union.

(Publishers of Historical works wishing Notices, will address the Editor with Copies, Box 100, Station D—N. Y. Post office.)

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BY THE NORTHMEN TO THE END OF THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE UNION OF THE STATES, by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and SYDNEY HOWARD GAY. Fully Illustrated. Vol. I. Royal 8vo, pp. 583. SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO., New York, 1876.

A more promising and satisfactory combination of talent than the names of the two authors of this extensive and important work suggest could not be desired. The well-known judgment and classic taste of the senior and the scholarly, pains-taking fidelity of the junior, long experienced in editorial work, were from the beginning guarantees of original, careful and exhaustive treatment. The want of such a history as this, adapted to general use, has been long felt. Our standard histories, by Graham, Hildreth and Bancroft, are all valuable, and their treatment of the civil and military periods leaves little to be desired by the scholar. This, however, is on a different plan, and has the advantage of all the recent discoveries concerning the pre-historic period, which is happily termed the Pre-Columbian period. This treatment, from a scientific point of view, is entirely novel and of extreme interest and value. The style is admirable in its condensed simplicity and easy grace of narrative. A short preface by Mr. Bryant clearly states the "*raison d'être*" of the work.

The first two chapters present all that is known of the early inhabitants of this continent, and some speculations as to their remote antiquity—precedent perhaps to the geological formation of the Pacific range, and even the existence of man on the European continent—pointing not only to the probability of an Asiatic origin of the North American Indian, but further back to a race displaced by their migration. As an introduction to this, there is an excellent summary of European discoveries, and an account of the probable habits of the Lake and Cave dwellers, with illustrations. We may here remark for the information of any of our readers about to visit the Continent of Europe, that there are in the museum at Mayence excellent reproductions in model of the Lacustrine villages of Switzerland, and at Mentona, on the Mediterranean, a huge cave is now in process of excavation, which has contributed numerous proofs of the climatic changes of Southern Europe, and somewhat modified theories as to the habits of its early inhabitants.

The second chapter on the mound builders assumes the entire extinction of this race, and that they were wholly disconnected from the In-

dians of the North American Continent. This account of the mound builders, whose shadowy forms appear behind the Indian of the last three centuries, ascribes to them not only settled agricultural habits, but a high state of knowledge in the arts of construction. It includes descriptions of the copper implements recently discovered in Wisconsin.

Accounts follow of the western migrations of the Northmen and the doubtful traditions of the Welsh bards. The first volume carries the reader through the French, Spanish and English discoveries, closing with the murder at Oldham and the outbreak of the Pequot War. We call special attention to the description of the landing of the Puritans, in which some pretty traditions are discredited, and some new views advanced.

The work is admirably printed, and its illustrations leave nothing to be desired in their profusion and variety. We commend the work without reserve as indispensable to every gentleman's library.

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AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY, FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, including Historical descriptions of each County in the State, their Towns and Industrial Resources, by WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D. Royal 8vo, pp. 1180. DEWITT C. GOODRICH & CO., Harrisburg, 1876.

This realizes what the author claims to have been his aim in the preparation of this work—a fair representation of the history, resources, progress and development of the Colonies on the Delaware, of the Province and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The chapters of general history are admirable in their succinctness and general grasp of the important events from the advent of the Moravian and Jesuit missionaries to the inauguration of Governor Hartranft in January, 1876, when, the author informs us, Pennsylvania had become "the Empire State of the Union—first in population, first in wealth, first in industrial resources, and first in political influence." This is a statement that may find acceptance in Pennsylvania, but probably no where else in the Union. New York has no intention of abdicating as yet. The sceptre of influence and of capital is still in the one cosmopolitan city of the Union, and in no uncertain grasp. That of political power is for the time shared by the Eastern States in combination with Pennsylvania, which have received for

their interests an amount of Government protection, which neither the Western agricultural States nor the commercial seaboard will long endure. The census of 1870 reported the population of New York at 4,382,759, that of Pennsylvania at 3,521,951, a difference not made up assuredly by Pennsylvania increase. In addition, within a radius of fifty miles of New York, there are at least a half million persons whose interests depend directly upon the Metropolis. More than one-half of all the commerce of all the States, as shown by the tables of exports and imports, passes through the city of New York. Time may change these ratios, but there is no evidence of any approaching change at present.

This work is historical in its form. The histories of the counties are fully and well presented. Thorough statistics of the towns are not to be found, nor should they be looked for in a volume of this scope. It is not a Gazetteer. For instance, turning to Milford, in Pike county, we find no record of the French colony, which is a distinctive and interesting feature in this town. The author asks that the volume be considered an "entirety," and we add cheerful testimony to the harmony of its proportions and its value as a book of reference.

OUTLINES OF THE POLITICAL HIS-

TORY OF MICHIGAN, by JAMES V. CAMPBELL. 8vo, pp. 606. SCHOEER & Co., Detroit, 1876.

This, originally intended as a sketch for the purposes of the Centennial Committee of Michigan, is a rapid summary of the history of Michigan, and although announced by the author to be imperfect and in no manner exhaustive, is a praiseworthy contribution to the history of the State, which, originally a part of New France, received its popular government in 1826 and 1827, and its chief increase since that period. The poetic period of our history is that of the rivalry between the French and English Colonies for the control of the interior of the Continent; Detroit is the very centre of this region of romance. It was the centre of Indian affairs, and the key of the Lakes. The struggle later for the command of this port was between the Americans and the English, and involved the control of the Northwest. The author recites the efforts at settlement by the Americans and the attempts of the British to check an increase of population, by incitement of the Indians to massacre. The work shows diligent research, good taste in selection, is well written, well printed, and in every way a creditable production.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. No. 1 of Volume I. 8vo, pp. 116. Publication Fund of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1877.

We extend a cordial welcome to this first issue of a publication by our Pennsylvania friends, to which we wish long life and prosperity. It is admirably printed on excellent paper, and is promised quarterly. The present number contains an interesting diary kept by Robert Mor-ton while Philadelphia was in British occupation; a paper upon Whalley the Regicide, claiming to identify him with Edward Middleton of Virginia, later the Edward Whalley of Maryland, on the faith of a document of the year 1769, which if authenticated beyond question, makes a strong case of presumptive evidence. Among the biographical sketches are seven of those prepared for the Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall, which were unfortunately so limited by the rules of the Committee as to be of little value, though here and there a new fact of interest may be gleaned. This limitation is the only excuse we can find for such an incomplete statement of the position of New York regarding independence, as we find in the sketch of Henry Wisner, delegate from New York, by Rev. Dr. Bellows. The New York Congress did not give its delegates instructions to vote because *it had no power* to give such instructions, but called the people together to choose a Congress with *that very power*. The first day the new Congress met it adopted the Declaration of Independence, and adopted it while the British fleet, with the largest army ever sent to these shores, lay in the bay. If, as Dr. Bellows says, "the trembling tree of national liberty was in danger from breezes of selfish cowardice or calculating distrust," those breezes did not blow from this quarter.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORCESTER

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY, FROM ITS INSTITUTION, JANUARY 24, 1875, TO THE REORGANIZATION UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, MARCH 6TH, 1877, together with the Constitution and By-Laws and Certificate of Incorporation. No. I, pp. 89. Published by the Society, Worcester, Mass., 1877.

This admirably printed pamphlet is the first of the publications of this Society, which, though weak in numbers, is strong in purpose. From the seal, in the device of which the Pyramids, the Sphinx, Cleopatra's Needle and other oriental relics find place, we presume that the field of operation is world-wide. The Treasurer's report is a model of conciseness as a financial exhibit.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE

STATE OF MAINE, VOL. II., CONTAINING A DISCOURSE ON WESTERN PLANTING, WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1584, by RICHARD HAKLUYT, with a Preface and an Introduction by LEON-

ARD WOODS, LL. D., late President of Bowdoin College, edited, with Notes in the Appendix, by CHARLES DEANE. Published by the Maine Historical Society, aided by appropriations from the State. 8vo, pp. lxi and 241. JOHN WILSON & SON, Cambridge, 1877.

Our last number contained a prospective review of this discourse of the famous voyager so thorough that no further reference is needed. The Ms. was purchased by Mr. Henry Stevens of London at the sale of Lord Valentia, an Irish peer, from whose possession it passed into the hands of Sir Thomas Phillips. It had been lost sight of for two centuries. The introduction and notes are the most valuable part of this volume, prepared with the scholarly thoroughness and care for which the distinguished gentlemen who edited the volume in friendly association are alike distinguished.

A LIST OF THE COLLECTIONS OF THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. With an account of the organization of the Society and an explanation of its objects. 8vo, pp. 18. Commonwealth Steam Printing House, Topeka, Kansas.

"And still they come." This last addition to the Historical Societies of the country was organized December 13, 1875, at Topeka, and has now its home in the State House. We extend our congratulations, and shall be always glad to hear from our Kansas friends.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH IN NEW YORK, by GEORGE P. OCKERSHAUSEN. 8vo, pp. 16. Gettysburg, 1877.

This is a reprint from the Quarterly Review of the Evangelic Lutheran Church, of a paper read the 20th February last, at the Semi-Centennial of the English Lutheran Church of St. James, on East Fifteenth street, near Third Avenue, New York. It is modestly written, and contains some biographical details of the earlier pastors, among whom was the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the "patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America." Why it was printed at Gettysburg does not appear.

COMMEMORATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK (APRIL 20, 1777). Address by CHARLES O'CONOR, delivered before the New York His-

torical Society at the Academy of Music, May 8, 1877. 8vo, pp. 40. A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., New York, 1877.

Of the many addresses called forth by Centennial reminiscences none is more original and striking than that of this veteran legist. Appearing in a scene far different from the forum in which he has won such triumphs and distinction, Mr. O'Connor surprised not only his opponents, but his friends by the independence of his judgment and the novelty of his views. With great simplicity and directness of arrangement and style, he traces in broad, clear lines the political progress of this State. Beginning with the observation that the thirteen colonies were all settled by a monogamous race, he finds in that fact the neglect of any permanent guarantee for the preservation of the pure marital relation in the organic law. To this and the universal assertion of the abstract equality of all men, he traced the basis of our politics and our civilization. He claims that voting is not a private right, but a public duty. He applauds the liberality and comprehensiveness of the then new doctrine of freedom of religious profession and worship—a free church in a free State, as Cavour later formalised the doctrine—and giving honor to whom honor is due, he credits John Jay and George Mason of Virginia for the first recognition of this great principle, in the general acceptance of which we have now special reason to be thankful, when we find all Europe divided into hostile camps, with religious belief as the motive antagonism. Mr. O'Connor advocates the open ballot. This was the custom of our English forefathers, but it is open to the objection that it places the employed under the eye and influence of his employers, and by this destroys independence, which is quite as necessary as intelligence in the exercise of the franchise. He laughs at the idea of a "civil service" which means schools for breeding office-holders. He asks for a restriction of the sessions of legislative bodies; although the legislature is the only check upon executive power; and most radical of all changes, he calls for a single chamber and an abolishment of the Executive, which he would replace with an election by lot monthly of a presiding officer by the single chamber. This is pure democracy, nearly as we find it in the Constitution of old Greece or the French Convention. It is Utopian in its excellent simplicity. That we are tending in that direction is undoubted. The people are gradually but surely sweeping away every obstacle in the way of unrestricted government by themselves—directly by themselves. In another half century Mr. O'Connor's views may find acceptance, and instead of being considered, as now, a theoretic radical, he may be held as a political prophet; but none of this generation will live to see the day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT GROTON, MASS., JULY 4, 1876, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN, MARCH, 1676, and the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, with an Oration by SAMUEL ABBOT GREEN, M. D. 8vo, pp. 89. Groton, 1876.

A thorough account, full of interest and antiquarian research, of this ancient town, which, founded in 1655, received its name from its first selectman, Mr. Deane Winthrop, son of Governor John Winthrop, in honor of his birth-place in Old England. Groton was burned by the Indians during King Philip's war, and the church, where the celebrated Parson Willard made his first beginnings in the ministry, shared the fortune of the rest of the village, and even its site is now unknown. The settlers did not sleep on a bed of roses in those days. In 1694 Groton was again attacked, and sundry scalps were taken by the savage Abénaquis under Taxons, who was, according to Charlevoix, the Sitting Bull of that period; and there was many another inroad which the learned orator carefully relates from contemporaneous documents.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE CITY OF NEWTON, ON THE SEVENTEENTH JUNE AND THE FOURTH OF JULY, BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CITY OF NEWTON. Published by order of the City Council. 8vo, pp. 167. 1876.

After careful examination, we have ascertained that the city of Newton lies in the State of Massachusetts, although we find nothing in the title page, or, for that matter, in the body of the work, to support this assertion. In fact, we doubt whether the word Massachusetts, which even Boston editors occasionally use for information of outsiders, appears in the volume, to indicate the location of Newton within the borders of the old Commonwealth. Indistinct memories of *Nonantum* and college days at Harvard were, however, called up by the sight of the ambitious seal which adorns the title-page, and we found that we were on familiar ground.

The volume is full of interest, including: I. An account of the exercises on the seventeenth of June, of which the chief feature was an address by the graceful orator, Governor Alexander H. Rice, "a Newton boy," who, after a long term of service in the National Congress, now worthily fills the Chair of State in Massachusetts. II. An account of the exercises on the Fourth of July, with the oration by Hon. John C. Park, and III, an appendix, containing a History of the Early Settlement of Newton.

The volume is well printed and full of well-executed photo-lithographic illustrations.

OBITUARY

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY

If an estimate of future fame may be safely drawn from present reputation, that of John Lothrop Motley may be held to be secure. There is no name in the ranks of historic literature which to-day commands more respect and sympathy than his.

Mr. Motley was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the 15th April, 1814. He was descended on both sides from good English stock. He received the rudiments of education at the Boston Latin school, and his preparation for college at the hands of Mr. George Bancroft and the late Dr. Cogswell, then managing the Round Hill Academy at Northampton. Here he no doubt acquired those habits of thorough and original investigation which are indispensable to historic accuracy, and are well-known characteristics of both of these eminent gentlemen. Entering Harvard University at the early age of thirteen, he was graduated in 1831, after which he was sent abroad and pursued his studies at Göttingen and Berlin; after a journey through Southern Europe, he returned to the United States in 1835, and began the study of the law. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, but finding the practice of the profession too uncongenial to his tastes or temperament, he made some ventures in literary work. We gather from the recent notices published in our press that his first work was a romance, "Morton's Hope, or the Memoirs of a Young Provincial." This work, published at New York, was a mortifying failure, attracting no attention. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg, a post which he relinquished a few months later. His first essay in historical literature was a paper on Peter the Great, which appeared in the *North American Review* for October, 1845. The success of this admirable monograph must have satisfied the young author that history was his true field. In it we find a sample of the qualities which distinguished his later work. The same evidences of exhaustive research; the same clear, compact and often striking style; the same fondness for dramatic scenes and person-drawing (we may so translate the expressive German word *charakterbild*), which is the marked feature of the modern school of history, and in which Motley found examples in Macaulay and Prescott. It is curious to observe how closely the arts and literature sympathize with each other in what may be termed their parallax, vibrating from narrow outline-drawing with meagre detail to the glowing fullness of the realistic school.

In 1849, Mr. Motley published a second novel, "Merry Mount: a Romance of the Massachusetts Colony," which met with no better success than the first. Fortunately for him, he at

this time appears to have come into the favorable notice of Mr. Prescott, who opened to the eager and delighted student the magnificent collections of his own unrivalled library. Here Mr. Motley found not only the material, but the subject; not only the inspiration, but the form for his labor. The story of the pertinacious and successful resistance of the Hollanders to the oppression of Spain, in its dramatic and picturesque incident, was one eminently calculated to impress the fancy of an ardent and ambitious mind. He was now at the age also when history may be best undertaken. Travel and observation and a varied culture added to that fine precision of training, which is the peculiar merit of the Harvard school of education, had fitted him for his vast undertaking. Personally gifted and admired, warmly welcomed as an ornament to any society he sought to enter, and unusually exposed to the allurements of fashionable life, he yet clung pertinaciously to his work, "scorning delights and living laborious days." Governed by the true spirit of historic research, he passed several years abroad on the very spot where the scenes he was to depict had transpired. In the streets of Antwerp and Ghent, of Amsterdam and the Hague, still rich in quaint splendor, he evoked the shades of the actors who were to tread the stage of his historic page. In 1856 the "Rise of the Dutch Republic" made its appearance simultaneously in England and America. It placed him at once in the very front rank of historians. The most important contemporaneous testimony to the value of this work is to be found in a review which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* for January, 1857. Written by the venerable Guizot, it is certainly an invaluable criticism. Taking for his text Prescott's *History of the Reign of Philip the Second*, published the previous year, and Motley's work, he institutes a comparison between the veteran historian and his youthful emulator treading the same path, which is itself eminently flattering to the younger author. No one will claim for Prescott's latter work, published in his days of infirmity, the matchless grace and mosaic imagery of his earlier histories; but we cannot recognize the justice of a criticism which ascribes to him "an easy, unaffected, though somewhat frigid power of narration," or accord with the judgment which places him "in the historical school of Robertson: judicious rather than profound in its general views, and more remarkable for simplicity than for descriptive power." In contrast with the serenity and tranquility of Prescott, the reviewer says of Motley, that he "has more vehemence—that of a Republican, a Protestant, an honest man, who hates, as though he saw them before his eyes, the outrages inflicted on civil and religious liberty centuries ago in a far country, and lashes with all his heart the authors of these crimes." He considers Mr.

Motley somewhat as we look upon Carlyle or Macaulay, as a hero worshiper—as rather a special pleader and advocate of his hero, William of Orange, than an impartial judge. He does not accord to him the "perfect fairness of Prescott, nor his power of searching the hearts of his enemies for their true motives." Yet he closes with this high praise, that "with their merits and imperfections, the two histories are important works, the result of profound researches, sincere convictions, sound principles and manly sentiments, and do honor to American literature as they would do honor to the literature of any country in the world." Reprinted in English at Amsterdam, it was also translated into Dutch and published there, with an introduction by Van den Brink. German translations were made at Leipsic and Dresden, and a French translation, by Guizot, appeared in Paris in 1859. A Russian translation has since been published. In the pursuit of his labor, Mr. Motley had more than usual good fortune in the cordial welcome and assistance rendered him by the Court at the Hague, the most refined as well as the most hospitable in Europe. The Queen herself took the greatest interest in the progress of the history, which she recognized to be a noble monument to the House of Orange, and gave him apartments in one of the palaces.

In 1860, the second part of the work, entitled the "History of the United Netherlands, from the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years Truce, 1609, appeared." The world received this addition with more composure. There was not the same scope for broad handling as in the volumes which displayed the origin and causes from which were welded that iron band which had such tenacity and resistance, but its pages are as glowing and luminous, while the author shows a more serene and even mind and a chaster style.

In the American mind there seems to have always been some vague connection between history and diplomacy as cognate subjects. American diplomacy does not admit of many precedents, and is fortunately confined both here and abroad within very narrow limits; [the greatest feat of American diplomacy that we have read of being the declaration by Congress of its views concerning the French occupation of Mexico, which had so rapid and happy a result.] Nor is this enjoyment of dignified ease by our ambassadors to be regretted, if they will continue to occupy their intervals of leisure creditably and profitably as Irving, Bancroft, Motley and Schuyler have done in their several fields.

Mr. Motley was a life-long friend of Mr. Charles Sumner, who had been graduated from Harvard a year before himself, and with whom his relations were always of a most intimate character. When the occasion came in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, Mr. Sumner used his personal influence to obtain for his

friend the mission to Vienna, to which he was accredited in November, 1861. Here he passed six years with credit to himself and honor to his country, easily winning by his attractive manners and rare accomplishments the esteem and friendship of the most distinguished men in the literary, diplomatic and social circles of this old aristocratic capital.

In 1867, in consequence of some personal differences with his Government, Mr. Motley resigned his position and returned to the United States. This year also appeared the last two volumes of his *History of the Netherlands*.

On the 16th December, 1868, Mr. Motley delivered the Anniversary Address before the New York Historical Society, his subject being "Historic Progress and American Democracy." It was a memorable occasion, the enormous building, the Academy of Music, being literally packed from floor to ceiling by the crowd which thronged to hear him in spite of the severely inclement weather; an evidence of his popularity, and the more striking, as his was a purely literary fame. This address was masterly, chaste and in almost classic chiselling, new in philosophic deduction, and warmed with passages of philanthropic tenderness. It was in this speech that he said that "in England the First Lord of the Treasury is Prime Minister for Her Majesty the Queen. Here the President is Prime Minister for His Majesty the People." In introducing him to the audience, Mr. Hamilton Fish, the President of the Society, said of him "that his name belongs to no single country, and to no single age. As a statesman and diplomatist and patriot, he belongs to America; as a scholar, to the world of letters; as a historian, all ages will claim him as her own." Mr. Verplanck, on moving the vote of thanks, warmly commended the skill with which different periods of history had been contrasted and compared, and the genial and hopeful philosophy which pervaded the sketch; and Mr. Bryant, who seconded the motion, said that "he had made the story of the earlier days of the Dutch Republic as interesting as that of Athens and Sparta, and as having infused into his narrative the generous glow of his own genius."

After the inauguration of General Grant, Mr. Motley was again called upon to represent the country abroad, and was appointed to the Court of St. James. Here his own independence of character, or, as is claimed by others, his strong friendship for Mr. Sumner, brought him into an antagonism with the State Department, which led to his recall in 1870.

Relieved from public service, he again took up his history, accepting an invitation from the Queen of Holland to visit her at the Hague. In 1874 he sent to press "The Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland; with a View of the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War."

This work is complete in itself, though the natural sequel of the earlier histories. The Netherlands were the scene of hot turbulence and angry strife during the long period of service of the great statesman, whom the historian claims to have been second to none of his contemporaries; of John of Barneveld, Advocate and Seal Keeper of the Province of Holland, Mr. Motley says that, "if William the Silent was the founder of the United Provinces, Barneveld was the founder of the Commonwealth itself." In the character and trial of the stern Advocate, who had governed Holland for nearly a generation, and now cut off from friends and advisors, awaited judgment and certain execution, Mr. Motley found a theme as capable of strong dramatic effects as he could desire. We know of nothing more striking than the description of the Advocate's confinement in the Binnenhof, or of the manner in which the 'terrible old man' appeared before his judges, leaning upon his staff, his sense of right leading him to dwell with more astonishment upon the possibility that justice could be so perverted than on his own danger. The partiality of the historian of the House of Orange leads him here into no defence or apology for the cruel vindictiveness of the Stadholder. The author holds that even balance which should be the aim of every historian.

It is understood that at the time of his death Mr. Motley was engaged upon a history of the Thirty Years War, which he had selected for the crowning effort of his historic labor. He leaves a field open, with all the benefit to be derived from his own published works, if any be found bold enough to snatch the pen from his fallen hand, and bear it on to fame. Whither shall we turn for his successor? Parkman, fortunate as Prescott or Motley in the choice of an untrodden field, has a life-long labor before him in the romantic story of French colonization.

Mr. Motley died of paralysis at Kingston Russell House, Dorsetshire, the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Algernon Sheridan, Tuesday, May 29. Another son-in-law, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M. P., well-known as "Historicus" of the *London Times*, is announced as soon to visit America, to collect materials for a life of the distinguished historian. Mr. Motley himself married a sister of Mr. Park Benjamin of New York. Mr. Motley was made Doctor of Laws by Harvard University and the University of the City of New York, and Doctor of Civil Law by Oxford, and was an honorary member of numerous literary and scientific societies, in America, England and on the Continent. In his disappointments, Mr. Motley appealed to the verdict of history for a vindication of his fame. His own histories will be read when ministers and ambassadors shall have passed away, at least from this hemisphere, as unnecessary appendages of the executive system.